HE LIBERATOR. UBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY,

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

of all remittances are to be made, and all letters a the pecuniary concerns of the paper are ted, (post paid,) to the General Agent. RMS - \$2 00 per annum, payable in ad-\$250 at the expiration of six months. copies will be sent to one address for ten payment be forwarded in advance.

inventurences making less than one equare. me times for 75 eta., one square for \$1 00. of Committee .- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS . EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK. PHILLIPS. [This committee is responsi the financial economy of the paper.]

TM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

vol. XVII.-NO. 46.

EFUGE OF OPPRESSION

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

SLAVERY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE AND SLAVERY.

The continuous propose to inquire whether a division of the Church was necessary. The division has taken place; and it is material to observe that each portion of the Church has claimed to regulate its administration by the plan provided to meet the expension of the Church was received to meet the expension of the Church was claimed to regulate its administration by the plan provided to meet the expension of the Church was received to the church was necessary.

nembered that during the past winill be remembered that therefore he considered on some of the Chesapeake Bay, darly in Accounte county, Virginia, in oppose a continuance of their connection on the the members of the Methodist Episcopal f that region, with the Methodist Church th. The excitement ran so high in Acs that on one occasion a mob surplelphia Conference was to preach, and save his life he did not come near the discharging guns, throwing stones, the decision of all our Bishops, as expressed in their resolution passed in Philadelphia, March 4th, last, and published in the Christian Advocate and Journal, of 24th of same month, in these words. gate greatest plarm among a portion of gating during the service. About the a public meeting was held to denounce hern with the Northern ich meeting was followed by a pamding in the most sweeping denunciaupon professions, even from aids, that for a man, when ou an Abolitionist?' to answer, 'no,' and the control of the interrogator is pre-

metion with a Northern Church, as, of overt net of abolitionism. It says, the middless signed and sealed the doom of als of the Methodist Church in Acyou parties to this death-warrant-is And again, 'Is it possi a flatter themselves no mischief is

ser per better informed, as to the real

ve sustain practices in a body of Christures or other public assemblages sin and adhere to a Conference which introduction of negro testimony in is against white persons, which is to on the Church of our choice and dis-thueyes of our fellows; when, in trials se will not tolerate their testimony, even

this language shall not be sufficiently ance of the mob is distinctly against all who may choose to remain anot, says the address, believe the Methtolerate, their connection with

affect to suspect us of being abolitionists; yet no particular act of the Conference, or any particular member thereof, is addaced as the ground of the erroneous and injurious suspicion. We would ask you, brethren, whether the conduct of our ministry among you for sixty years past ought not to be sufficient to protect us from this charge? Whether the question we have been accustomed, for a few years past, to put to candidates, for administration among us, vix—Are you, a Meltionist? and ons the twee simultaneous with it, give the read-ra pretty fair idea of the opposition made to the hiladelphia Conference, and the character of the linit. It was to allay this opposition the men who excited it, that the adublished below was adopted at its last meetilmington. A more discreditable docu-have seldom, if ever, had occasion to Its abject and pitiful spirit is only equal-the sickening cant of its style. In it the nee gets down at the feet of these misera-tern shore slaveholders, and flatters and on them, implores and protests, in a man-pressifty disgusting. It tells them that chexcellent Christians, that their ' praise the Charches.' It says, 'We hold our as part of the flock of Christ, which we ceived as a precious legacy from our fath-d God is our record how greatly we long all in the bowels of Jesus.' Was there we expect to stand, walking by the same rule, and in reminds the brethren of the minding the same things; and ask that our action hat there are members of this Conference, a time to time have given the most conproofs, by their public acts and writings, ar from being abolitionists. Did ever wn their own shame-thus testify to their

we refer our readers to the document itself, tation of the exciting subject which have unhap-tem scan it, and say how much respect is paid to the church; and impressed with the vial importance, especially for these times, of the apostolic injunction. Be at peace among your s, who could issue such a manifesto, dlawing address was read before the Meth-

Upon presenting this paper to you in which we say, 'we stand in relation to slavery and abolition al Address to the Societies in Northampand Account Circuits, beg leave to report:-

A PASTORAL ADDRESS,

fr. by

Philadelphia Annual Conference of the adiat Episcopal Church, to the Societies ras charge, within the bounds of the Northcomic Circuits;

DEAR BEETHREN: - That glorious work of relithich for nearly an hundred years has per-our country by means of the Methodist of and Economy, has no where been more an upon the Peninsula of which your teris a part. It was here that the mently ministered, and from the homes hers he sent letters to Mr. Wesley, in-m of the wonderful work of God in Indeed, he was accustomed to speak of ola as the garden spot of Methodism. so, have been accustomed to hear our fathers speak of it, in the same terms; insomuch that praise is in all the Churches.'

In conclusion, dear brethren, allow us to assure you of our kindred regards, our tenderest sympathy, and our earnest and continued prayers for you; and to exhort you to use forbearance and prudence in your several trials. We have confidence that you will stand fast, and prove yourselves erefore, with unfeigued regret we have famed that events have occurred, which threaten to alienate from this Conference the confidence and kind feelings of a portion, at least, of your ty. Whatever may be the feelings of dence that you will stand last, and prove that you will stand last, and you will s at we are greatly pained at the thought of losing have been accustomed to esteem and reverence. And being fully apprised and admonished of their delicate and arduous duties, we doubt not but that r confidence and affection. We cannot forget fore than three score years; and shall ever retain they will satisfy you by their conduct, of our kind and upright intention herein set forth to you.

Wishing you all heavenly benedictions, we are, dear brethren, yours in Christ Jesus, n had with them, which we regardamifes ation of the grace which we preach-g them, and the love they bore towards us. you, brethren, as a part of the flock of ans, which we have received as a precious lega-from our fathers; and Goil is our record how realy we long for you all in the bowels of

In addressing you as your Pustors, we would at ords of truth and soberness; and more especially would we, on this occasion, speak to you in the fear of God. We feel persuaded that the unhappy excitement and its disastrous onsaquences, which have been manifested within pur bounds, are owing to a miscoprehension of the views and feelings of this Conference. It is said not of these we would speak to you in this address; and not entirely be those particular transactions among you which have disturbed your peace, and embarrassed the free publication of the word of God among you by us as heretofore.

It is well known to you that at the late General Conference a violent rapture of our Church was a we poor city folks would be glad to rent at \$25 per month. These are the cottages of a people about whose happiness and welfare so many folks at the North who are not half so well off, or as happy apprehended. The spirit of peace and charity suggested the provision of a plan which should ces, which have been manifested within



lessen the evils of division, if division, as was ap-

igency. Finding that some portions of the Church South had suggested, and it was said, had, in some

cases, acted on the suggestion, that a border Con-terence not voting to adhere to either side, was not under the protection of the plan in respect to restraining pastoral jurisdiction from the adjacent

Conference; and that ours was regarded by them as a border Conference, in order to cut off occa-

sion and thereby to inspire peace in the Church and community, we voted to adhere to the M. E. Church, notwithstanding we are of opinion that

we are not a border Conference within the meaning of the plan; as the Baltimore Conference and Chesapeake Bay intervene between us and the

Virginia Conference, With this opinion agrees

'Whereas, the Discipline says, Virginia Conference shall be bounded on the East by the Chesa-peake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and Philadel-phia Conference shall include the Eastern shore of Maryland, and Virginia, the Chesapeake Bay,

an arm of Ocean, being hetween them.' There

fore, Resolved, That in our administration we will

regard the Eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, as not being border work in the sense of the

We cannot, therefore, but regard all the Metho-

dist Societies within the Peninsula, as under our postoral jurisdiction, according to the provision of

the plan of separation; and we have good hope that there will be an agreement with us in this

opinion when the matter is carefully and dispassionately considered.

care of you, it remains to inquire whether we have done any thing as a Conference or as men, to for-feit your confidence and affection. We are not

advised that even in the great excitement which

has distressed you for some months past, any one has impeached your moral conduct, or charged us

we learn that the simple cause of the unhappy ex

citement among you is, that some suspect us, or affect to suspect us of being abolitionists; yet no

among us, viz:-Are you an Abolitionist? and without each one answering in the negative, he

was not received, ought not to protect us from this charge? Whether the action of the last Conference on this particular matter ought not to satisfy

any fair and candid mind, that we are not, and do

not desire to be, Abolitionists? The views and purposes of the last Conference to which we refer,

were expressed in the words below, which we believe have not been generally read in your com-munity, or the apprehensions which have been so

earnestly expressed would never be entertained. The words of the Conference are—
'The committee to whom we referred a certain

preamble and resolution on the subject of slavery and abolition, recommended the following re-

That we, the members of the Philadelphia An-

nual Conference, are as much as ever convinced

of the great evil of slavery; but at the same time

minding the same things; and ask that our action in the past may be taken as an index to our action

in the future—therefore, 'Resolved. That we will abide by the Discipline

should remind you of the fact that the provisions in the Discipline of the M. E. Church and of the

M. E. Church South, with respect to slavery, are precisely the same, even to the very words. We cannot, therefore, see how we can be regarded as abolitionists, without the Ministers of the M. E. Church South being considered in the same

light. We must indulge in the hope, that when

the facts and reasonings contained in this address come to be known to you, and to those among

whom you live, reflection and truth will regain their

wonted ascendency; and peace and confidence return to your afflicted community. We would

also say that there are members of this Conference

conclusive evidence, by their public acts and writings, that they are far from being abolitionists,

and who, with confidence and love, abide in the confidence of their early choice.

In conclusion, dear brethren, allow us to assure

Wilmington, Del., April 7, 1847.

BEAUTIES OF SLAVERT .- A writer in the New

'In beautiful conformity with their own residen

WM. H. GILDER.

J, P. DURLIN, I. T. COOPER,

J. CASTLE.

who have from time to time given you the me

man shall see the Lord.'

with unsoundness in doctrine, or corruption tyranny in the administration of discipline. B

If the plan of separation gives us the pastoral

viz:-

olan of separation.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUL COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1847.

HENRY C. WRIGHT TO ELIZABETH PEASE.

BOSTON, Oct. 31, 1847. TO ELIZABETH PEASE.

DEAR FRIEND-In the Liberator of last week I gave an account of my visit to Cleveland to see Mr. Garrison, and the low state in which I found him. You will be gratified to learn, as will all his friends, that he is now at home, happy and convalescent, in the bosom of his family. He left Cleveland for Buffala, per steamer, across that treacherous Erie, Thusday, the 21st inst., and fortunately had a tolerably smooth passage. He arrived in Buffalo, weak, and weary-not able to see many of the friends there the would have been glad to have met him. I had ome to Buffalo, on the 20th, to attend a Liberty party convention, and met Mr. Garrison there on his arrival. Saturday, the 23d, we came from Buffalo to Rochester by Railway-75 miles-and there put up for the night with our kind and world loving ends Isaac and Amy Post. The Railroad, most of the way, was execrable-the cars jarring, jolling and rocking enough to make a strong man weak, and a well man sick, not therefore, as you may well ppose, fitted to make a sick man well. I feared eatly that it would injure him, and it did slightly, out the smiling welcome and kindly greetings of our nost and hostess, and of other friends that called, re-

Rochester is one of our largest, and most fiour.

thing inland cities, the staple business of which is naking wheat into flour. It is situated on the Genee river, some 6 miles from its mouth, where it upties into Lake Ontario. The large river, larger than the Clyde at Glasgow, runs through the middle of the city; and a perpendicular fall, of 100 feet, right in the city, is an object of deep interest to all travellers and also to the inhabitants. About two miles below, there is another perpendicular fall of about the same depth, and between the two the river falls gradually 50 feet, making 250 feet fall in about 2 miles. It is an imposing scene. Rochester s built on the brink of the river and falls. Mills are wilt on the verge of that frightful chusm. The bridge, that carries the Railway over the river, is but a few yards above the falls. Should it give way as the train is passing over it, nothing could save the passengers from being swept over the falls to instant death. As we passed over that bridge, and looked on the swollen river that dashed and roared beneath us, as it madly and furiously rushed to the fearful leap, I certainly did not feel so comfortable as I sometimes feel. I should not like to be swept over these falls; nor have my friends nor enemies swep over. I am fond of the plunge bath and the Doucke, but to plunge down into that terrible Bath and receive that great river upon my head and shoulders would be too much of a good thing. Save me from such a 'PLUNGE'-and such a Douche-John Murray-if you please. But Rochester is a glorious and growing city. It annually furnishes many an English table with nourishing four pound loaves. Within my remembrance, the land on which that city stands, could have all been bought for a few indred dollars. Now, a building spot can be had for the moderate sum of 30 and 40 dollars a foot, and very cheap at that.

Sunday the 24th we came from Rochester to Wawe know our calling too well to interfere with matters not properly belonging to the Christian dioditionists, than those of the Church South; abolition where we have considered as a constant of the church South; abolition where we have constant of the church South; abolition where we have constant of the church South; abolition where we have constant of the church South; abolition where we have constant of the church South; abolition where we have constant of the church South; abolition where we have constant of the church South; abolition where we have constant of the church South; abolition where we have constant of the church South; abolition where we have constant of the church South; abolition where we have constant of the church South; abolition where we have constant of the church South; and there seem that night in the family of Thomas and Marian Mcterloo, nearly 60 miles; and there spent that night in the family of Thomas and Marian Mccould exceed the gentleness and kindly attentions of this family to our friend. The McClintock family is well known in Western New-York and to all the devoted friends of the slave, and of anti-war and of human progress, as world-wide philanthropists. It was good to be there.

of the M. E. Church as it is; and will resist every attempt to after it in reference to slavery so as to change the terms of membership.' Monday we came to Syracuse, 40 miles, and were met Resolved, That we sincerely deprecate all agiat the station by our generous and self-forgetting friend, Samuel J. May. He took us to his ouse, and there we spent two nights, to recruit Mr. apostolic injunction, 'Be at peace among your-selves,' we will, as far as lies in our power, 'follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which Carrison's strength to endure the rest of the journey. Here I called on the widow of a very inwmate friend of mine at Graefenberg, who came there as a last resort for a disease in the head, caused by an external injury, and who died there soon after I left. His brain had received an injury which where we have always stood,' it is proper that we no skill of man could heal.

> On Tuesday evening, I attended a large Anti-Slavery meeting with Charles L. Remond and J. C. Hathaway. The glorious car of emancipation is rolling-or rather rushing on-railway speed, in Weatern New-York. Syraeuse, a town of more than 1200 inhabitants, is truly a wonderful place. It, and the contiguous and large town of Salina, originated, and are sustained in their most flourishing condition, by the salt-making business. Hundreds of establishments, for making salt, are in and about the town. A lake of salt water seems to lie under the surface of the earth for miles around. From this water, most deeply impregnated with sa line-matter, the purest, white, fine salt is made by artificial co-operation; and tens of thousands of barre's are sent yearly to every part of the country and of the world. The intense fires that cause the evaporation, are kept going night and day; and in dark nights from heights around, produce a wild and romantic effect.

On Wednesday, the 27th, we came from Syraeuse to Albany, 153 miles; and spent the night there with Lydia and Abigail Mott, who have stood amid that darkest city of our land for many years as pillars of light. Albany is on the Hudson river 160 miles from its mouth, at New York city, a place of immense trade, as all the trade of Western New York passes through it. The produce of some 1200 miles in length of fertile territory finds its way to the ocean through this city of 50 or 60,000 inhabitants. The Railway between Buffalo and Albany is 325 miles long, and over the whole distance there is not a hillock to dig through, nor a ravine to fill up, worth naming. It is almost an unbroken water. level. There is not probably on earth a more favorable snot for a good railway, yet you can scarce nagine a more uneven, uncomfortable track. The rails seem to be thrown down hap-hazard, and the care pitch and tumble like a ship in a storm, as they trundle and rattle over, hobbling up and down, and waying from side to side, producing a strong feeling of sea-sickness and apprehension of danger.

On Thursday, the 28th, we came from Albany t Boston, 200 miles, and at 7 in the evening, Mr. Gar rison took his family by surprise, as he was not expected for two days. The last day's ride, though uch the longest, was performed with greatest com-

New England Railways, to those in New York, or that they must have some other standard than the in any other part of the country. Though it is due Bible, whether beyond or not, I suppose we can know in any other part of the country. Though it is to by their fruits. to the New Yorkers to say that they are at work to by their fruits. Respectfully, mprove their track from Buffalo to Albany, and, for the comfort and security of the travelling community, which, in this country, 's enormous, I hope they will speedily accomplish their projected improvements. One thing is wanting in most of the Railways in this country, i. e. A DOUBLE TRACK. MR. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL AND SLA-Until this is had, dangerous collisions and terrible VERY. disasters must of necessity occur, and travelling be greatly impeded, and the danger great. From Buffel's to Boston it is 525 miles—Railway the whole distance, and on but a few miles of it is there a double track; all the cars, both ways, run on the same track, and depend on occasional places of double track, for turning out. The fare through the whole distance is 15 dollars, (£3.) An Emigrant train leaves Albany for Buffalo daily, and carries emigrants and 2d class passengers for half price—5 dollars (£1) to Buffalo 325 miles. The tide of emigrants rolling West, is very great. I met one train in which were packed about 1000, all from Europe, disasters must of necessity occur, and travelling be To the Editor of the (Glasgow) Clristian News:

be able to resume the duties of an Editor for some bership, even those who hold claves against their weeks. But he is at home, and there will remain will or consent, and not out of 'humanity;' and during the winter. He has survived the gree, shock that the black and white members do not sit toand his constitution, he and his friends hope and believe, is not essentially injured. But it has gone that in many of their churches, a division is put up through a fiery ordeal. The heart-felt gratitude of through the centre, to separate the one color of his family and friends is due, and is given, to the God's creatures from the other.

his family and friends is due, and is given, to the frends in Cleveland and in Ohio, who so kindly and attentively cared for him, and watched over him in his sickness. In this expression of grat-ful affection, I know you, and many other noble English, Seotch, and Irish hearts will join.

Now farewell, dear friend. On the 9th of August the care of Dr. Mc Cleod. There I left you. Are you there yet? I hope you are, searching for health in pure, cold water, in climbing to the top and standing on the back of the 'Cow and Calf', (two high rocks on the mountain above the Institution and valley, and much frequented by patients,) and their professions where overlooking that glorious Wharpdale and inhaling the pure fresh air that surrounds you. It seems to me the very genius of health rides upon haling the pure fresh air that surrounds you. It seems to me the very genius of health rides upon every gale that sweeps over that sweet vale. But one feeling pervades the hearts of your large circle of unseen friends here; it is one of affectionate, intense solicitude that you may be restored to your worted health and activity.

The proposed the property and the reference they cannot, with any degree of consistency, recognize Messrs. Campbell and Henshall as Christian brothern.

HENRY C. WRIGHT. P. S. Bill of fare in the market of Cleveland, Ohio,

for the starving poor of Great Britain and Ireland. per pound. Very best cheese 6 and 7 cents (3 and 3 1-2d.) per pound. Best Butter 12 cents, (6d.) per self-evident manner, and they renounce all conpound. Best Apples 75 to 100 cents, (3 to 4s.) per barrel-nearly 3 bushels. Indian Corn, 40 and 50 cents,(1s. 8 to 2s.) per bushel, about 50 pounds. Best flour 4 dollars, (16s.) per barrel, nearly 200 pounds. You would be astonished to see the profusion of the richest and most nourishing food that, morning, noon and night, covers the tables of the log cabins, in the woods and clearings of the far and fertile West. Must the laborers of Europe always live on the verge of starvation? H. C. W.

WARREN, Oct. 25th, 1847. MR EDITOR,-A week or two since, I saw a noice in the Liberator, of the intention of Wm. W. promptly refused; and the reason assigned was, that he, the deacon, had no sympathy with Garriso-

ninary, (who told me a few months since that we

ofessions into practice.

three months.

that passage of Scripture to our nation and people, which reads something as follows:—Ye are a great nation, a peculiar people, &c. After setting forth our peculiarities in his own way, the preacher affected to be surprised when he thought that there were many persons so void of understanding as to think the present church not to be a church of Christ. He referred his audience to the professions of the church, but not once to the action and inaction of the church, or the fruits by which Christ's church will be known.

**Te are a great tarded.

Again, Messrs. Campbell and Henshall admit that they support the negro pete system. I wonder if the swill adduce Scripture in support of this abomination. The bare mention of the fact of a curtain being put up in a church to separate one class of members from another, is enough to shock the feelings of even the most callous-minded individuals. The members of these churches no doubt look to heaven as their final resting-place; we wonder if the Savior will have curtains prepared church will be known. which reads something as follows :- Ye are a great

ort to him, owing solely to the superiority of the | the Sabbath day holy, which is conclusive evidence

SELECTIONS.

which were packed about 1000, all from Europe, right of man to hold property in his fellow-man, going to plant themselves in the all-receiving and that, therefore, the slaves in America are just West.

Mr. Garrison is steadily and surely improving, though he is still weak and trembling, and will not be able to resume the duties of an Editor for some

tian brethren.

Your brethren in America have set you a bright example in this respect. A declaration has been issued from them, signed by 394 Baptist ministers, Good Beef, Pork, and Mutton, 4 to 6 cents (2 to 3d.) wherein they lay down the duties of all Christians nection with the slave system in the following terms, viz:-

We, therefore, by refusing to support slavery, its principles, or its advocates, and by withholding Christian fellowship from all guilty of the sin of slaveholding, and by remembering them in bonds, as bound with them, would wish to wash our hands from the guilt of this iniquity.

'Believing our principles just, and the position we occupy such as God can approve and defend, and trusting in Almighty grace, we pledge, for the support of these principles, and those in which they are embodied, our earnest prayers, our combined influ-

embodied, our earnest prayers, our combined influ-

I would, therefore, say to the Baptists throughout the country, if you wish to promote your par-ticular religious views—if you wish to keep up the respeciability of your sect, or to advance the cause Brown to lecture in our town. Accordingly, we of that Pavior whom you profess to serve, do no made application to the acting senior deacon of the complex as your advocates, men who so far deny congregational church, for the vestry, for Mr. the truths of the gospel, and slander, impiously slander the character of Christ and his apostles, as promally refused; and the reason assured was that he, the deacon, had no sympathy with Garrisonians; and said, 'You know, Mr. Stowell, that Garrison is an Infidel.'

Application was then made to one of the Committee, who, without giving any reason, answered 'No!' turned short about and walked off, without even treating the applicant with common civility—Application was then made to the Principal of the

I would now say a word to Christians in gene could have the Seminary ball any time for a fugitive slave to lecture in,) who refused, because he understood Mr. Brown was a Garrisonian. Our last hope rested upon the inn-keeper, who had previously accommodated us with his ball, to whom we applied, but in vain.

Although the Universalists had previously decided to keep their doors shut against abolition iccturers, we thought we would give them one more chance to show us that they meant something by their procould have the Seminary hall any time for a fugi- ni. It is your duty to stand forth in vindication of show us that they meant something by their professions of Universalism, or Universal Brotherhood, and accordingly we applied for their church; but soon found that they could not keep their church together, when they were required to carry their of your religion. From a religion that teaches men to enslave and bre talget their fellow-men, let us be confessions into required. We finally procured a room over a saw-mill, about two miles from the village. Mr. Brown, unfortunately, was not with us, owing to some misunderstanding before he left Springfield, in relation to having a place to lecture in. However, Father Henry and a number of others were there, who addressed a very respectable audience, both in the forenoon and afternoon. In short, it was one of the best, if not the best, meeting I have attended these best, if not the best, meeting I have attended these now we would ask, can a man sincerely love his three months.

Last Sunday, 1 attended the Congregational Church, and was pained to hear an application of that passage of Scripture to our nation and people,

church will be known.

I might give other points of the discourse, which were in unison with the preceding, but will trouble you with only one more, which was that the church instead of going back, had not only come up to the Bible standard, but he said be would take it upon himself to say, that it had even gone beyond it. This was going the whole figure, and more too. It hink the gentleman right, for, on conversing with one of the earth, and that the church the gentleman right, for, on conversing with one of the church members, she told me she could not keep the said of the fact of the fact of the carth, and that the that dwell upon the face of the earth, and that the that is least in this world shall be greatest in the kingdom of heaven; and although the blacks are poor, despised, and rejected of men, they will be taken into the bosom of Abraham, without any disgust being felt at their complexion—they will be cared

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

TPAll men are born free and equal-with ce

ain natural, essential and unalienable rights-among

which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and

Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently

added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repub

IT Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers

are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in

the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and men-

stealers-a race of monsters unparalleled in their as]

sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is

acovenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

I Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation

ought and sold as marketable commodities.

ican. (! !) America every year.

WHOLE NO. 879.

for by the Savior, who acknowledges no respect of persons, neither 'Jew nor Gentile,' neither 'bond nor free,' neither black nor white. They are all alike in Jesus Christ. Let them also remember alike in Jesus Christ. Let them also remember that there is a day of reckoning coming, when all their foul deeds will be reviewed, when the oppressor and the oppressed shall stand face to face, and when it may be said of these tyrants—these dealers in human flesh—'Depart from me, I never knew you, oh ye workers of iniquity;' 'for I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me not in: naked, and ye clothed ger, and ye took me not in; naked, and ye clothed me not; sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not; 'verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not unto

But the slave system is not only unchristian, it is also unjust in eyery sense of the term. Who but a person that is either totally dark upon human rights, or so much under the power of prejudice as to lose all control of reason, would affirm that men could in justice be as much the property of their fellow-men as horses or cattle? The very Declaration of Independence, which says that 'all men are born free and equal,' and of which the Americans hoast so much, gives the lie to this, common sense scorns the idea, and equity turns away with disgust. Only let Mr. Campbell place himself in the position of the poor slaves for a himself in the position of the poor slaves for a time-place his wife and family under the lash, to be treated like brutes, to have humanity outraged, and every form of decency despised,—let Mr. Campbell be separated from his friends and relatives—every tie that binds him to his family and home, with all its endearments, broken forever and, if he should prove refractory, or assert his rights to manhood, get a hundred lashes with the bloody cowskin, (as Frederick Douglass has got before him, and which is a very common occurrence,)—and then, if he has a single spark of mind or spirit left within him, he will renounce his former opinions, and 'remember those in bonds as bound with them.' Only deprive him of that liberty which he seems so much to despise in others, and as sure as the sun is in the heavens, so sure am I that he would soon be an abolitionist. Oh, am I that he would soon be an abolitionist. Oh, but Mr. Campbell will say, that alters the case, yes, say I, it alters the case, but it does not alter the principle. 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them, for this is the law and the peoplets.'

How, then, can Mr. Campbell or any other man profess to believe in that religion which is so derisive upon slavery, and every other kind of oppression, and yet support a system so utterly opposed to justice and humanity? What can the following mean, if not to condenn slavery?—

'Whose stealth a man and calleth him or if he

'Whose stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he ound in his hand, he shall surely be put to

The law is made for murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers, for man-slayers, for whore-mongers, for man-stealers.'
Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose

the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy bur-dens, and to let the oppressed go free.'

But, sir, I have trespassed too much upon your space already, and shall therefore conclude, hoping the above may have the effect which is intended, viz., the keeping alive of the anti-slavery spirit in the minds of the people of Scotland. Yours, respectfully,

A WELLWISHER TO HUMANITY. 24th August, 1847.

NEGRO THIEVES .- A day or two ago we called at tention to that great and growing evil, the insecurity of slave property in this neighborhood. Every week gives evidences of it. In one of the morning papers we notice an advertisement of a gentleman who has lost five negroes—comprising a family—which have no doubt been enticed away by Aboli-

It is a wretched state of things which thus permits the master to be robbed and the slaves to be wronged, for nine times in ten the black who has been toled off finds his condition vastly less tolerable in his new e than in his old. Will our fellow-citizens not in providing new security for this property, in making such as we have more effective than it is now ?-St. Louis New Ere.

We often meet with paragraphs similar to the above in papers from the Sou west, showing west, showing that that of which they complain as a serious evil, is extensively prevalent. Can it be possible that such papers are as unconscious as they seem to be of the real motives which induce their slaves to run away? They are forever scolding at Abolitionists, as if the slaves were naturally the most contented people in the world, and could only be persuaded to leave their bondage by machinations little short of infernal. Now, in the most g od-natured way possible, we will tell these grumblers a secret. The Slave, however stupid umblers a secret. The Slave, however stupided degraded, has an undying instinct that leads him to prefer Freedom to Slavery, and makes him prompt to sunder his chains at the first favorable moment. It is this manly and godlike impulse in the minds of the slaves themselves that impele in the midst of Freedom and Free Institutions, they catch the spirit that prevails around them, and seize the tempting boon of Liberty, when they can do so with a reasonable prospect that there will not be a slip between the cup and the lip. The help afforded them by persons in the Free States doubtless encourages many to try to escape who would otherwise to filled with despair in view of the difficulties and the dangers to be encountered but the cause of trouble lies farther back, inherent evils of Slavery and that conscious farther back, in the for Freedom which is the gift of God to all whom he creates in his own image. The Slaveholder who loses his patience, and falls to abusing the Ab who loses his patience, and fails to abusing the Ab-olitionists because his Slaves run away, would do well to consider that he is virtually complaining of God for not adapting the minds of the blacks to a state of Slavery, but filling them with aspirations for Freedom—in other words, for making them MEN. If, 'nine times in ten, the black who runs away thinks his condition was the less tolerable in away finds his condition vastly less tolerable in his new home than in his old, why does he not nine times in ten,' run back again? back would not certainly be attended with more perils than he encountered joyfully and bravely in order to taste the sweets of Freedom; and he knows right well that his master would be glad to Why, then, we repeat, does he not run see him.

The truth is, that in a Five Country whoever holds slaves at all, must hold them under the constant liability of loss from their running away. The brutes, which were made to be subservient to man, have no aspirations above such a condition; but the Slave is a Man, and fitted for a higher destiny, after which he services with an expect localize after which he aspires with an earnest longing which unfits him for servitude.—N. Y. Tribune.

DEPLORABLE

DEPLORABLE!

The St. Louis New Era says the business of decoying negroes into the Free States by the Abolitionists, is as regularly organized and diligently pursued as any calling in the community. The editor says that a correspondence and chains of communication have been established in Illinios, and that the effects of this system have been felt by the slaveholders of Missouri, all along the line of the Mississippi; and hundreds of negroes enticed away from their masters, are mow known to be at large, rather courting, than shunning the natice of those who know them as slaves, scattered through the cities and towns northeast of us, in Illinois or Michigan.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 12, 1847.

BLUE LAWS AND BLACK LAWS. A signal proof of the practical value of Ameri can piety, has recently been afforded by the sanctimonious State of Connecticut. We suppose our readers know there is no State that has made her phylacteries broader, or made louder prayers at the corners of the streets, or tithed mint, anise and cummin more strictly, than this same psalm-singing Connecticut. She is eminently an Orthodox Commonwealth. Heresy has abstained from her borders in an extraordinary manner. Only one or two Unitarian congregations have been able to breathe there,-and we are not quite sure that they are not starved to death. Profane amusements have stood rebuked before the severe virtue of her look. Play-actors have fled amain before her face. Balls have been looked out of countenance. Cards and dice are unknown iniquities. The Sabbath is, or was lately, preserved by law as strictly as an English partridge. The clergy is recognized as a true Theocratic Oligarchy. The sanctuary is thronged from week to week, with the desperation of a people stripped of every other diversion. It is the State of colleges, theological schools, Bible, missionary, tract and colonization Societies. If ever there were a nation zealous of good works, here is their habitation. The atmosphere that overlangs the land, is heavy with the

The laws by which the piety and morality of this peculiar people were hedged around in the elder time, were denominated by the profane, 'the Blue Laws.' And that cerulean bue has thence been taken as the color of righteous souls as well as of 'true hearts.' The old Blue Laws, to be sure, have been somewhat modified, as time has worn on; but the spirit that dictated and inspired them has survived and still walks abroad. That spirit was the spirit of caste and of tyranny. The spirit that looked about for some to whom it might say,- Stand further off, for I am holier than thou! This spirit is still rife and rampant. It is still embodied in laws,-of which the color only is changed. The Blue Laws have given way to the Black Laws,-laws as cruel, as absurd, as unnatural, as immoral, as Anti-Christian as anything in the whole circle of the Blue Laws, or as their whole code put together. The Blue Laws were an oppression to man. The Black Laws are an insult to God. The Blue Laws contemplated the texture of a man's soul,-the Black Laws that of his skin. The one had to do with matters within the control of those upon whom they acted. The other with matters over which the sufferers have only the power of the Ethiopian over his skin, or the leopard over his spots. The one code punished men for nets of their own doing; the other punishes hem for the crime of their Creator. Within a few weeks, an amendment to t. e Con-

stitution of Connecticut, by which the equal political rights of colored men with white men were recognized, was submitted to the suffrages of the People. The proposition, as far as we are informed, stood alone. The bald question whether the color of the skin should be a bar to political equality, was that which the lieges of Connecticut were called together to decide. And what was the decision? Out of some fifty thousand voters, only about twenty-five thousand took the pains to ex press any opinion at all; and of those that did vote, only some five thousand were found willing to recognize the man of color as a political equal with themselves. Those who abstained from voting may fairly be taken as opposed to the amendment,-so it appears that out of the entire voting population, but about one tenth were free from this base, degrading, absurd, inhuman, Anti-Christian prejudice of color! We doult whether any community, in proportion to its size, could be found, in the world, out of this country, that would not be ashamed of political association with such ridiculous barbarians. The Hottentots rise to a high place in the scale of civilization in the comparison. For we do not believe that even a Hottentot would deny the humanity of a Connecticut pedlar, should one find his way to his kraal,-at least, if he had never heard of this political demonstration on the part of the Pedlar State.

its absurdity. The State of Connecticut, we take it, has not the slightest scruples about putting her dirty hands into the pockets of these colored citizens,-or rather inhabitants, who are no citizens,and making them pay their proportion of the expenses of the Government, in which they have no voice. Some seventy-five years ago there was none of the Colonies louder in denunciations of the British Parliament for taxing them without representation than this same Colony of Connecticut She sent Israel Putnam and (which is more to the present purpose) Benedict Arnold to fight the battles of liberty. And having got what she wanted as far as Great Britain was concerned, she turns round and treats a portion of her own population in the same manner. The British Parliament imposed the taxes on tea, glass, and painters' colors, because it supposed that the Colonies were not strong enough to resist the imposition. The State of Connecticut does the very same thing, because she knows that the handful of poor colored men within her borders can offer no effectual resistance to this oppression. She is proved, by her own acts, to be recreant to principle. She is a traitor to the cause for which the Revolution was fought. She shows that now, at least, the spirit of Arnold predominates over that of Putnam in her composition,

Now what can be the motive for such a demonstration as this? The motive we apprehend to be two-fold. It is compounded partly of the wish which low and grovelling natures have to trample on something beneath them. This accounts much of the persecution of the colored people, everywhere, in the Free States. It is a comfort to the lowest and most degraded of the whites to feel that there is a class of Society which they can despise and trample upon. In the States which make the loudest pretensions to Democracy and regard for popular rights, the popular right of insulting and injuring the colored people with impunity is one of the most prized of all. This element, doubtless, enters largely into the mental composition of this nine-tenths of Connecticut voters. But there is vet another, the influence of which is no less potent. There is no State of which a greater proportion of the inhabitants are engaged in direct business with the South. This traffic, manufacturing, commercial and peddling, extends itself through all classes of Society. And the result is a depth and bitterness of pro-slavery depravity, of which this vote is but an imperfect type.

There is but one thing to be said in mitigation of the sentence of unqualified condemnation, which this recreant State deserves. And that is, that the abolitionists have hardly done their duty by her. They have been too much disposed to look upor her as joined to her idols, and fit only to be let alone. They have passed by to fields of greater promise, and left her to the tender mercies of pro-

sult is a proof of the value of the labors of American Theology and of the Third Political Party. Of a Theology in full communion with the Rever- ameni. It is an essential element of the one sysend men-stealers of the South, and of a Party tem, as of the other, and if he did not know it when which supported for Vice-President a man (the late Mr. Morris) opposed to the repeal of the law excuses no one. It was his business to black laws of Ohio, which showed no earnest opposition to the Annexation of Texas, and which now having had a man shot for riding too fast, at Monte the proposition may seem, under the circumstances) that there may be souls in Connecticut, which American A. S. Society as a missionary ground A vigorous campaign or two carried on with the dulge in the luxury of war, they must take it as i spirit with which the war has been carried into is. It is not to be had except upon these condident would make an impression, the effect of which accidents. The agents who carry on the business, up again for popular adjudication .- Q.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

The result of the New York State Election has fulfilled our prophecies of last week. The Whigs have carried the State by a very great majority from thirty to fifty thousand, according to the Tri- and its necessary concomitants .- Q. bune. This success is interesting, in a general view, an awakening sense of the relations of the North to present boundaries, undoubtedly helped to bring est, and a goodly collection of Abolitionists came ing spirit of Slavery, and to the servile spirit at the droppings of both. Notwithstanding, we were suf-North, with which those encroachments have too ficiently well accommodated, though a meeting

A Whig victory, in itself, is nothing more to the cause of freedom than a Democratic victory. The doubtless have attracted a larger audiparties do not divide on fundamental principles, but es of the South; and the conduct of its regular Anti-Slavery Meeting in the town for ten years. Convention certainly justified the opinion. But it In the evening, Mr. Pillsbury set forth the guilt

stand. It throws him entirely out of his reckoning, satisfied that we had not met in vain .- q. When men are willing that their party should be defeated, if thereby a great principle may be promoted, they seem to escape from the category of Sir Robert Walpole, that 'every man has his price.' And those. are the only men that hack politicians know how to deal with. The Southern politicians are wise in their generation, wiser far than those of the North; but they are sorely perplexed how to deal with the children of light, however imperfect their ight may be. Their maxim has always been the vereign one, 'Divide and Conquer;' but when the day comes for the genuine lovers of Freedom at the North to unite against them, their wily supremacy

Of such a day will this election seem to them to be the harbinger. It is not the day. It is not even

i jocund day Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain top !

But in that earliest Dawn, a wise observer foresees the coming of the perfect Day. It is not unlikely the tide that seems now to set so strongly in the increasing support to her able organ, the Bugle,right direction. The Whigs have more than once is a striking instance of the good policy of nailing carried the intermediate elections, while all has been our colors to the mast, of drawing distinct and palthe complexion of the candidates either party may But the breach seems to be wider now, be tween the two sections of the Democratic party than ate and disgust, to their plans, sustained and develever before, and to have been made more upon a oped by the zeal and care of Mr. Brooke, the cause ground of abiding principle. We hope that a revolution is begun, which, though the waves of its advancing tide msy sometimes seem to recede, will never really go backward. That all parties at the North will unite to check the pride and abate the triumphs of Slavery, perceiving how infinitesimally minute are all the other differences that divide them n the comparison. In short, that a great Northern Party may arise to withstand the great Southern Party which has been in the ascendant for fifty years. That will be the end of Slavery ; this is the eginning of the End .- q.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

Great horror has been expressed by sundry news. him a bad name .- w. P. papers, at intelligence which has been lately recolunteers and others, under direction of Lt. Col. Abbott, General Cushing, and other officers in Mexwho deserted before the war, at Mexico, by sentence valuable. We wish the precise process of the

to find fault with military flogging. as it is for exercised. Perhaps the finding of mare's neste those who justify Slavery, to make wry faces about might be added with advantage to a Theological slave-flogging. Whatever is necessary to carry out course. any necessary or rightful system, is necessary and One of the Emperors of Russia-Paul, we right. And military operations can no more be car- lieve,-(though it may have been Catherine,)-used ried on without the cat-o'nine-tails, than plantation to oblige such of the courtiers as had incurred the operations without the eart-whip or the paddle. It Imperial displeasure, to indue a pair of feather is rather absurd for people in a nation where the breeches, and sit in a basket in full court, hatching agent that puts the labor of half of it in motion is eggs,-whether the eggs of geese or not, we are r the whip-power, to complain that the same motive sure that the historian specifies. Here is imperial force is applied to its armies. And especially when sanction for such a branch in Theology as we have those armies are in the field for the purpose of ex- indicated. And since we have the assurance of the tending the domain of the whip-power.

We suppose that a distinction is made, in the gendifference in the color of the flagged. But this is pious, we may perhaps infer that the tendency an argument that has no essential weight,—at least in our mind. We had just as lief a white man should described was one of the manifestations thereof. be flogged, as a black one. If the whip be good for woolly heads, it is good for sosp locks. We go for the impartial distribution of rewards and punishments. And we conceive a volunteer to have as little just reason to complain, when he is tied up for pilgrim, who punishment, as would a volunteer to do the cleaner

slavery religion and pseudo-abolitionism. The re- | work of Slavery, in the cotton-field or the augurslaves, should be ever find himself in a like predic-

goes for the larceny of the whole of Mexico, by rey. Well, suppose he did. It was secording to piecemeal. We cannot but think (paradoxical as the rules and regulations, unquestionably. not been, he would have been put under arrest and court-martialed. A great many men have been may yet be saved alive. We commend it to the killed in Mexico during the last year and a-half, on much smaller provocation than riding faster than calling loudly upon them to come over and help it. the rules of a garrison allow. If people will inother parts of the enemy's country, we are confi- tions. If we want the essence, we must accept the would be seen whenever this question shall come and do the work necessary to its carrying on, are not to be blamed so much as they on whose account it

War is a game, which, were their subjects wise, Kings would not play at.

Where the people are the sovereigns, they are re ponsible for all the folly and all the guilt of war,

THE NORFULK COUNTY MEETING.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Norfolk County A slavery. The dissentient Democrats, who met at S. Society, which was held on Wednesday, 3d inst., Herkimer to proclaim their determination that the at South Weymouth, was a very successful and proud waves of slavery should be stayed at their prosperous gathering. The day was of the finabout this result, by staying away from the polls, together from Norfolk County and the adjoining and allowing the Whigs to walk over the course, if Old Colony. The meeting was held in Rogers's Hall, t actually vote the Whig ticket. The is-neither of the two sanctuaries being obtainable, al sue of this election is a signal rebuke to the encroach- though we had the privilege of sitting under the very house, and the countenance and encouragement it would have given to those worshipping it, would

As it was, there was a very good attendance in on mooted questions of political economy, and on the the morning, a full one in the afternoon, and a fitness of this or that set of men for office. The crowded one in the evening. The speakers were only question of principle upon which parties can Messrs. Pillsbury, Brown, Quincy, Torrey and Reed, divide is that of slavery. Neither have, as yet, of Abington, Rev. J. L. Russell, of Hingham, May, shown themselves ready to commit themselves fully of Boston, &c. The whole Gospel of Anti-Slavery, apon this subject. But it cannot be denied that the in all its relations to Church and State, was opened Whigs have made more of an appearance of the in its utmost keenness. The Constitution, the Union, aption of a virtue, if they have it not, than the political parties, the Church and Clergy, with the Democrats. That is, they have talked more their incidentals, came up for consideration, and plainly, at a distance, and made more of a demon- did not go unconsidered away. The audience was stration in that direction than the other party. The exceedingly attentive and quiet, although there must Democratic Party have been looked upon, and es have been much new truth uttered in their ears; if pecially that of New-York, as the inseparable al-

appears that a good thing can come out even of the of the Nation, and of those parties into which it is Nazareth of New-York Democracy. It seems that divided. He demonstrated that the most guilty parthere is a point at which even political patience ty towards the Slave was the Third Party; next to ceases to be a virtue. It is as a proof of this truth them were the Whigs; and the least guilty of all, that this Whig victory is invested with an interest were the Democrats. This he did in his most pungent and felicitous manner, and he was listened to This election is an ominous sign in the firmament with the most breathless at ention. Mr. May and Mr. of national politics. What will the Archimage of Brown, also made very effective speeches in the the Union (the newspaper, not the Confederacy) evening. The interest excited seemed to be so genhave to say to it? It must needs strike terror into eral that Mr. Pillsbury determined to remain in the the heart of the slaveholding Oligarchy; for it shows town and follow up the meeting with a lecture the that there is an element of virtue at the North, on next night. Of the success of this lecture, we shall, which they had not calculated. Honesty is a sad very probably, hear from himself. About ten o'clock puzzle to a politician. It is what he cannot under- we broke up, well content with our success, and

SAMUEL BROOKE

We learn from Mr. Brooke, who has recently spena few days in Boston, that the state of his health, as well as of his private affairs, prevents his continuing General Agent of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, and that, for the present, he resigns hi agency of the American Society. We bid him God speed in his new path, knowing that wherever he is, he cannot forget the cause; and shall welcome his aid, whenever circumstances permit, toward the arrangements of the American Society for agitation in the West. The friends of the slave will never forget the untiring energy, rare self-forgetfulness, and the fertility of resource which have marked his its Aurora. It is the first faint streaks of light which years of service. His reatless zeal has traversed the West in every direction, and been as omnipresent as the exigencies of the cause required.

Ohio, with her organized and active Society, he people eager for lectures, her crowded Conventions contributing liberally to the general agitation, giving a fair and well-earned, and, we hope, a rapidly put right again when the National Election came pable lines, and getting thus clear of half-friends as round. It may be so again. Much will depend upon well as real foes. To the labors of the Fosters and Joneses, with the few who rallied round them, when many exclaimed that such a course could only alienowes the glad spectacle of a deeply rooted and in fluential organization, such as no Western state has heretofore possessed. We hope the movement will be carried forward in the same spirit; laughing at the threats and trampling on the bribes of all the sects, carefully treading out, in their ashes, the lingering sparks of the deceased Liberty Party; we use the term as it was recently applied to Leavitt and Co .- not in the sense just invented by a ratting member. 'By Liberty Party please to understan no particular organization, but all the advocates of

No such 'understanding' will please us; mindful that 'tis easy to hang a dog when you've given

ceived, as to the infliction of lashes upon certain W. W. BROWN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATURAL HISTORY.

The letter of Mr. Brown, which may be found in ico. As if this were not all regular and ruleable! One another place, will richly repay a perusal. It may paper affirms that this punishment was contrary to not be strictly on the platform in all its details, but law, and cites chapter and verse. But this law, if it will be remembered that the Liberator is a FREE ever in force, is only applicable to the Peace Estab. PAPER, of which description of periodical we have lishment. That it is of no effect in time of war, is all of us heard a good deal, if we have not seen proved by the flogging of Riley and the other soldiers much. The facts in Natural History are new and of a Court Martial, approved hy General Scott. | cubation of the young candidate for the ministry had Flogging is as essential to the discipline of an been described. We are the last man in the world rmy, as to that of a plantation. And it is as ab- to hint that the hatching of g slings may be no bad aurd for people who hold to armies and to fighting, preparation for the Gospel Ministry, as now usually

Rev. Dr. Baird, Missionary to the Crowned Heads that the present Emperor, the son or grandson eral mind, between the two cases, by reason of the the enlightened sovereign in question, is hopefully

The Baptist invention for warming the water the Baptistery, (if that he the proper name) is inge nious and comfortable, but it is not original. Th hint was obviously borrowed from Peter Pindar's

'Took the liberty to boil the pease,'

attention of all owners of 'wood-lots.' That is what we call effectual preaching. We commend this matter to the serious consideration of the American Unitarian Association. If they cannot send out preachers of these gifts, their occupation is gone .- Q.

HOSEA BIGLOW'S LAST POEM WITH PROLEG-

We are glad to hear again from our young friend Hosea Biglow, whose thoughts on those of John P Robinson, of Lowell, we copy below from the Cou rier. But we think that Hosea does not vindicate the prophetic character which belongs to this name in his estimate of the Deacon-Governor of Massa chusetts. We are much afraid that Parson Wilbur is little better than an Old Whig, and misleads his young catechumen

It is most unquestionably true that Governor Briggs 'stays at home;' but we apprehend that very ungrateful of him, considering that the Denthere never was a greater mistake than that he into nobody's tater-patch pokes.' He has sent some eight or nine hundred of his hands into Santa Anna's tato-patch. And all General Cushing has done, Parson what ' qui facit per alium, facit per se,' If voting for Cushing was voting for the means, he will tell him that, being interpreted, it stands for ' he that sends another to steal his neighbour's potatoes, steals them himself."

We are sorry to differ from an ingenuous youth of the promise of Hosea, but we can't for the life of us see how General Cushing 'goes for the war,' more than Governor Briggs. He has gone to it, to be sure : but that, to our thinking, is entirely in his favor. We like pluck, for our part, and have much Governor that only said 'go!' As between Messrs. Briggs and Cushing, we must say that we think

John P. Robinson he' is entirely in the right of it -q.

WHAT MR. ROBINSON THINKS. George N. Briggs is a sensible man:

He stays to his home and looks arter his folks : He draws his furrer as straight as he can, And into nobody's tater patch pokes. But John P

Robinson he Sava he wun't vote for Guyenor B. My ! aint it terrible ? What shall we do?

We can't never choose him of course, -that's fla I guess we shall have to come round, (don't you? And go in for thunder and guns, and all that. For John P.

Says he wun't vote for Guvenor B

Robinson he

So John P.

General Cushing's a dreadful smart man : He's been on all sides that give places or pelf; But consistency still was a part of his plan,-He's been true to one party-and that is himself

> Robinson he Says he shall vote for General C.

General Cushing he goes for the war; He don't vally principle more'n an old cud; What did God make us raytional creetures for, But glory and gunpowder, plunder and blood?

Robinson he Says he shall vote for General C.

We were gittin' on nicely up here to our village, With old fashioned idees of what's right and what ain't; We kind o' thought Christ went agin war and pil-

lage, And that eppyletts warn't the best mark of

But John P. Robinson he

Says this kind o' thing's an exploded idee. The side of our country must allers be took,

And President Polk, you know, he is our country And the angel who writes all our sins in a book, Puts the debit to him and to us the per contry.

Robinson he Says this is his view of the thing to a T.

Parson Wilbur he calls all these argiments lies ; Savs they're nothin' on airth but jest fee, faw, And that all this big talk of our destinies

Is half on it ignorance, and t'other half rum But John P.

Says it ain't no such thing ; and, of course, so must we.

Parson Wilbur says he never heard in his life That the Apostles rigged up in their swaller tail

And marched round in front of a drum and a fife, To get some on 'em office, and some on 'em votes; But John P.

Robinson he

Says they didn't know every thing down in Judee. Wal, it's a mercy we've got folks to tell us

The right and the wrong of these matters, I vow, hat God sends country lawyers and other wise

fellers To drive the world's team, when it gets in a

For John P. Robinson he Says the world 'll go right, of he hollers out,

H. B.

THE REV. MR. WILBUR.

Since we wrote the Prolegomena to the preceding oem, (which we did on the morning after its appearance,) a letter has appeared, in the Courier of aturday, from Parson Wilbur himself, which more than confirms our worst suspicions as to his Old Whiggishness. We are happy to say, however, that he disclaims for his valuable young parishioner any proclivity towards his own political sentiments, and ndicates the school in which he has learnt the peculiar notions, to illustrate which he has so successfully invoked the Yankee Muse. When we say that this school is none other than that of the Liberator, we are confident that we have said everything in praise of the doctrines he holds that language can

The views, however, as to Deacon Briggs's charac ter as 'a sensible man,' on which we have animadvert ed, (unless, indeed, they are ironical,) we are quite sure he never learnt in that Seminary. But we suppose that his poetic vision was so fixed on the iniquity of General Cushing in going to Mexico, that he overlooked, for the moment, that because of

Parson Wilbur's letter was elicited by some strictures upon Hosea's poem, in the Post, in which he was described as a Whig. We have room, this week, only for the following passage of the Reverend gentleman's Epistle, which we must say, in passing gives evidence of qualities of the head and heart, that would do honor to a Doctorate in Divinity .-We trust that the next Triennical will be amended

Homer Wilbur, Mr., S. T. D.

'Homer Wilbur, Mr., S. T. D.'

'When the paragraph in question was shown to Mr. Biglow, the only part of it which seemed to give him any dissatisfaction, was that which classed him with the Whig party. He says that if Resolutions are a nonrishing kind of diet, that party must be in a very hearty and flourishing cond

which were ordered into his shoes, by way of woaring out his sins.

The preservative effect of Orthodox preaching on
Unitarian timber, is new and worthy of the serious

That is well.

That is well. which form so prominent a portion of the creed of that party. I confess that in some discussions which I have had with him on this point in my which I have had with him on this point in my study, he has displayed a vein of obstinacy which I had not hitherto detected in his composition.

-ie is also (horresco referens) infected in no small measure with the peculiar notions of a print called the Liberator, whose heresies I take every proper opportunity of combatting, and of which, I thank God, I have never read a single line.

This election seems to have gone for the Whigs, by a very small majority. Governor Briggs is reelected by a majority of from eight hundred to thousand. This is a falling off of some six or seven thousand from the vote of last year. General Cushing run the Deacon very close,-which was con made him all that he is, and qualified him for a Democratic candid. te.

The Atlas calls this 'a glorious result,' and says that, thereby, 'Massichusetts repudiates the war has been to head the gang. If Hosea will ask the We should really like to know how this appears. much more was voting for Briggs! The one would not have been the incurnation of the war, had it not been made flesh by the other. The Atlas calls Gen. Cushing 'a military upstart?' We wish it would tell us, who started him up.

The Whigs seem to have been as a house sually divided against itself, imaginuch as a much larger proportion of towns failed, on the first day. more respect for the General that went, than for the at least, to elect representatives. The contest, doubtless, between the young and old Whigs, has helped to distract their councils. This, with a railway element, defeated the election of Mr. Keyes, of Dedham, the man of most 'mark and likelihood. that the last Legislature had to boast of.' We are happy to see that Francis W. Bird, Esq., of Walpole, is elected. Eighteen senators, only, out of forty, are chosen. Farther particulars next week.

> FUGITIVE SLAVES. It may not be known to our readers that the large Vigilance Committee, appointed in Fanenil Hall, at the time of the South Boston Kidnapping, has either so narrowed its ideas of duty as to be of no use, or is actually dead. At any rate, it makes no sign, and now, therefore, as before, these happy exiles seek our office, often in want of clothing, and always of food and employment. We do not wish to divert the means of any from more useful channels, but merely suggest that a few dollars sent occasionally to SAMUEL MAY, JR., 21, Cornhill, will be dispensed with economy and discretion 'to hide the outcast.'-w. P.

YOUNG AMERICAN'S MAGAZINE. Published by George

We have received the November number. Mr. Light, whose name as publisher of one or two Anti-Slavery tracts and narratives in years gone by, may be familiar to some of our old readers, makes an agreeable offering to his subscribers every two months. The portion devoted to book notices and miscellaneous matters is interesting and pithy. The selections are remarkably well made, and the original articles, whether from the editor's own pen, or from those of his friends, are often eminently original, and always of practical value. Something from Horace Greekey has given interest to almost every number, and to several Lowett has lent a name dear, not only for noble and stirring thoughts, but, (rarer merit far,) for a life, like Milton's, as noble as his lines.

One of the merits of Mr. Light's Magazine is that its pages are open to all sides of many great questions. Of course every reader meets with things he would like to criticise and refute. In the contributions of one, whose occasional approach to Charles Lamb gives us intimation of his name, we see somewhat that we are glad to suppose must be momentary affectation, as otherwise it would argue indifference to the spirit that agitates the humane and Christian movements of our day.

Some stanzas of the Editor, ' Keep Cool,' in a former number, struck us favorably, one of which run

Can you not reform the world? Keep Cool; Keep Cool;
Only one thing you can do—
Give a brave heart to the work;
Heaven wants no more of you.
Keep Cool.

We think Mr. Light has been remarkably ful, and that his Magazine deserves a high place in the class to which it belongs; and hope he may find sufficient patronage to ensure it a long life .- w. P.

The following letter for Mr. Garrison was left at this office, a few weeks since, by the writer, an elderly man of respectable appearance

AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, Oct. 15, 1847. RESPECTED SIR :- By way of cheering you is your arduous labors, will you permit a talkative old man to give his reason for addressing you? About fifteen months ago, I attended a meeting in Broadway, New York, without knowing further about it than that it was an anti-slavery one. I heard the chairman speak; I was much gratified by his Christian principles. I soon learned that you were the speak er. I have indeed thought of your sense and independence, but since that time have never heard of you, excepting from a brief notice in the newspaper, that spoke' reproachfully. I seldom read these papers; of course I never heard till yesterday that you was the editor of the Liberator-which I have never seen, nor ever heard of till my arrival here,-probably because I was never before in this city. I leave -morrow, for London, and have not the least prospect of ever being in these States again; therefor you may take in good part my prayers that your laors of love may be crowned with success. With much esteem,

Yours, truly, THOS. DUDGEON.

P On our last page will be found an interesting paper, issuing from the Western Peace Society, to which we invite our readers' attention

THE BAZAAR! 20 To the friends of the Cause, who wish to help in the

decoration of Faneuil Hall for the Bazaar. Great quantities of the 'running pine' (as it

called in some places) will be needed. Many dozens of barrels full of it will not be too much. It need not be made up into wreaths, as we are promised much help on the floor of the Hall, in preparing and decorating. Only give us the raw material abundance, that we may not be obliged to expend the hard-earned funds of the occasion in paying bills af ter it is over.

The savin, or red cedar, is to be the basis of the evergreen material. Friends having it'in their pow er to supply one or several loads of the savin brush re entreated to communicate immediately with the Committee, as also those who can furnish the run

Ladies intending to come to town to superinter the sale of their own goods, and who have no friend residing in town, are requested to communical their intention to the Committee, that we may do a in our power towards their hospitable reception.

N. B .- Will the Standard please copy ?

VOLUME XVII.--NO.XLVI

WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR We know that a brief account of our recent he and Tea Party will be acceptable not only to them bers of our Society, but to all those who con ed to that success, whether as donors or par Our Fair opened on the evening of Tuesday 19th of October, and continued through Wednesday 19th of October, and commune through Wednesday, closing on Thursday, evening our customary Tea Party. Our success our customary 1ra santy. Our success with a greater than we had anticipated, much crossing that of any previous year. Our receipts were that of any previous year. that of any previous justified were about \$60, taking our earlier Fairs, before New Organization hat our earner numbers, our success was greatly ferior to that of this year. May this circums stimulate us to more earnest and self-sacrifoner

We impute our increased receipts to causes. Our articles were more saleable the price of admission to the Fair less, and cent valuable labors of Mr. Pillsburg, in the had widely attracted the attention of the pr the anti-slavery question. Still we believe patient continuance' in anti-slavery efforts, to whe we are mainly indebted. Even a pro-slavery munity, in their secret hearts, feel that such hear tency must be the result of conscie and are impelled by degrees to contribute amount of indirect aid.

On the evening of the Tea Party, the Hall we On the evening of capacity, and it was ed great difficulty that arrangements could be made for the comfortable accommodation of our ag guests. Under these circumstances, we cannot s bear to notice the perfect good-breeding and contesy that prevailed. It would have been to have served so large a company in so along time, had not the politeness usually shows but private society been every where exhibited.

The Rev. Mr. Dennis, the former minister of Universalist Church, presided, and after prajer the Rev. J. M. Spear, very excellent and inte addresses were made by Messrs. Dennis, May, Sp. and Ford, interspersed with music and ant

Our grateful acknowledgments are due to friends who assisted in the decoration of the Hall and in making provision for the Tea Table; we would particularly express our obligations to Mr. Wale's family for their kindness and help.

A. W. WESTON, Ser.

LETTER FROM W. W. BROWN. MY DEAR FRIEND QUINCY:

Yesterday was a great day for the Orthodox, West Brookfield and the adjoining town. The Brookfield Association of Orthodox Ministers held their annual meeting yesterday, at West Brookfield Hearing that this Association was to hold three d ferent meetings upon the subject of Religion, mi curiosity was somewhat excited to hear what the were going to do. So at the hour appointed for the meeting I went in, in company with a friend I found the Education Society organized, and

Mr. Emerson speaking to about fifty or sixty po sons, chiefly old men. The speaker was nrging ther to more energetic action in the way of relucting young men for the ministry, especially at the West, He said he knew of young men at the West, who wanted to be educated for the ministry, but wen unable to educate themselves; and that this American tion should do something for them. Said he, know a young man, named Daniel Gordon, former of Michigan, who has been for some time tall at the Falls of St. Anthony. He works in the willter at getting out shingles, and, in the spring, he usually spends his time in a region of country whe there are a great many wild geese. I have known him,' said he, ' to wade about in the water, amount floating cakes of ice, for hours, hunting good eggs He would then take the eggs, and hatch out the gos lings, and sell them to get money to help educate himself for the ministry. And will this Association permit young men to be hunting eggs and hatching goslings to educate themselves?

This was a rich treat for me. I wanted Parket Pillsbury or Stephen S Foster to be the e to enjoy this clerical speech. I thought that if young Go don was wading in the cold ponds and rivers at the West, he had more religion, or some that was made of better stuff, then some of his Orthodox brethren in Massachusetts. While in Springfield, last week, and looking at the Rev. Mr. Clark's church, (Bo) tist.) I was informed that among the new improvements was a heater, to warm the water before washing their members. This is a decided improvement upon the old plan of John the Baptist. This is not strange, for the church, like railroads and canals, are making great improvements.

The same gentleman, in the same speech, sid, Nothing but Orthodox preaching would do the people any good.' He said 'he knew a Unitarian mitister, who had some land, and upon it some very fine timber; that the neighbors would steal his timber, and that the Unitarian minister went to the Association and asked them to send an Orthodox minister to his place to preach, and that if they would, he would pay half the minister's salary. The Association directed him to a young preacher, and the Unitarian availed himself of the services of the young man, and he said to him, ' Sir, I want you to go in there and preach old fashioned Orthodoxy. Nothing else, sir, will save my timber ! The man went and preached, and ever since, the Unitarian's timber was as safe as a wood-chuck in the hands of a western hunter !"

Next came on the Bible Society. A Rev. Mr. Butler made a speech upon the subject of funds -He urged the necessity of 'more action,' 'more union. After he had finished his speech, I siket the Chairman if the American Bible Society had ever made an effort to send the Bible to the slaves of the South? The Chairman called on Mr. Butler to answer my question, and he tried to do so; but only showed that he either knew nothing about the Society, or that, knowing, he was afraid to tell the

Soon after this, the Bible Society adjourned, and last, though not least, came on the American Board, and that old patron of Polygamy made an energetic effort to raise the steam. Dr. Anderson, of your city, was there, and he made a long speech. He said donations had not increased any within the last ten years. If anything, the Society was going back He made some reference to that heavenly and florious meeting at Buffalo :" Some sperches wen made by different persons, but upon the whole, it was as dry a meeting as I ever attended.

At the close of the meeting, one old lady near me remarked to another, that it was a fine meeting said she, 'This has been a great day for our Zion It seems like old times; this is like taking hold of the horns of the altar!" After doing but little for themselves, and nothing

or humanity, they adjourned. After leaving the meeting, a friend asked me if I had learned anything new; I told him that if one of the speakers had told the truth, I had learned that Orthodox preaching, if good for nothing else, will save timber, even it the timber belongs to a Unitarian. Yours, for the slave,

WM. W. BROWN.

BY WILLIAM W. BROWN, will lecture before the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society of Salem, on Souds? Eve'g, Nov. 14th. Subject: Slavery as it is, and is influence upon the morals and character of the

American people. THE RANGHORN. Subscriptions for this paper will he received and forwarded at the Anti-Slavety Office,

Slavery co-adjut HALL W the 21st The C boreriel

FOURT

The (

the oces TES THE ed by t as they I lations w sbundan example in which easily se is the reother to might ea moré. this amo creates a trade, it i the popul

ft must we can h goods le mains in fully app kindled Last year mouth, N field, Wa

From

were ret

were us

ply cann

It shou

Pennsylv

slavery a the Bazas are saleal no descri of taste--no proc kind of p cause. 1 point to b ahip of e industry, may be en and mech The shor sion, but peal to th of furnite

their por with the committe male A. f ously felt to supply ourselves ed thus fr N.B. Bazaar h

IP Do

THE

al. Its li

not heret

Of cou

ciety and

ed one-r will be nations in M. W. C contribut as the pro H. W. C. THE I holden at tion of the is one of is indeed Buren, C Buren, C Buren, C What a co-Foco par Conventi of doors:

ber. Wedistanced But wh same this in the est DR

A terrinad.
Railroad.
Springfie ing of the which is the gear which the pants pre distely k were about apparent in apparent weren, Portsmout The scen table—put the road.
In add

also a mit the scene the train, the track It is o and of the

vented in Rail-road own observed were ones

LVI

FAIR.

recent Fair

o the men

deaday the

Wednesday

ning with

exceeding

were \$163.

ion had degreatly in-

rificing el-

to several

than usur

and the re-

this place

e people to

te, to which

such persia

te a certair

Hall was

Bumero

cannot for

and cour.

so short a

ister of the

prayer by

May, Spen

enti-slavery

he Hall and

We would

ON, Sec.

20, 1847.

thodex, in

was. The

nisters held Brookfield.

three dif.

ligion, my

r what they

nzed, and a

sixty per-

reging them

t the West

West, who

, but were

is Associa-

aid he, 11

n, formerly

time past

in the win-

spring, he

intry where

ve known

ter, among

70088 eggs.

out the gos-

ip educate

Association

eggs and

e to enjoy

oung Gor-

ivers at the t was made

x brethren

arch, (Bap-

w improve-

provement

This is not

canals, are

eech, said,

do the peo-

tarian min-

ne very fine

his timber, he Associa-

minister to would, he

he Associa-

d the Uni-

the young

Nothing went and

n's timber

of a west-

Rev. Mr.

of funds.-

B, more

a, I asked uciety had ne slaves of

. Butler to

about the

to tell the

rned, and

an Board,

energetic

ech. Ho

in the last

oing back.

ted.

was with he made for FOURTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Committee of the Fourteenth National Anti-Slavery Bazaar have the pleasure of informing their co-adjutors in all parts of the country that FANEUIL. Hall will be open for their reception on Torsday. the 21st of December. The Committee earnestly urge upon their co.la-

boreristhe necessity of strenuous exertion to make occasion as profitable as possible to the cause. TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS is the smallest sum required by the exigences of the cause, to sustain its agencies, depositories, periodicals, &c., extended as they now are over the Free States. A few calculations will show that the sources are ample and abundant from which this aid may be drawn. For example, there are ten towns in Massachusetts alone in which there are ten families, each of which might easily send in \$100 worth of goods. Here at once is the required \$10,000 of goods. There are ten other towns in which there are twenty persons who might each easily send in \$5 00 worth, equal to \$2,000 more. The effort required to prepare and collect this amount is the very one that at the same time creates a market. Unlike the processes of ordinary trade, it is in all these philanthropic struggles against the popular tide, the supply that creates the demand. To sell \$1000 worth of goods, we must raise at least double that amount, and so en, in like proportion h must not, therefore, be supposed possible, that we can have too large a supply, because we have goods left when the Bazaar closes. All that remains in the hands of the committee is always carefully appraised, packed and stored, to aid in other Fairs, by means of which the anti-slavery feeling is kindled or kept alive in all parts of the country Last year, the goods remaining were made services ble to the cause through Fairs in Weymouth, Plymonth, New Bedford, Mass; Rochester, West Win feld, Waterloo, N. York ; Philadelphia, Pa; Salem

From some of these places, hundreds of dollars were returned to the State Treasury, and in all great local good was effected. Many similar applications were unwillingly refused, for want of suitable goods. Again then let it be remembered the supply cannot be too great.

it should not be forgotten by New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and all the States to which antislavery aid has flowed from the American A. S. Society, that they also are bound to co-operate with the Bazaar as a national enterprise.

The committee are often asked what sort of goods are saleable and acceptable. The reply might be, no description of goods can come amiss. No object of taste-no work of art-no specimen of ingenuity -no product of agriculture-no article of dress-no kind of provision, but may become promotive of the cause. It would be most desirable to be able to point to beautiful specimens of excellent workmanship of every kind-the gifts of American skill and industry, that the reputation of our own country may be enhanced by this occasion in an artistical and mechanical as well as in a moral point of view. The shortness of the time and the nature of the occasion forbid the reception of articles on commis cion, but the committee trust that the cause will ap peal to the hearts of Bostonians to secure donations of furniture, musical instruments, new inventions and mechanical improvements such as they have not heretofore been favored with.

Of course the agents of the American A. S So cirty and the Mass. A. S. Society are doing all in their power to open a channel of communication with the Bazzar in every place they visit; and the committee refer to the resolutions of the Boston Female A. S. Society in another column, as containing a valuable suggestion which, if vigorously acted

It cannot be expected of our British friends, that they should aid us so much as they did before pressure of Irish and Scotch distress was so serisusly felt. D We must work the harder at home, to supply that probable deficiency, and thereby show ourselves worthy to have been so generously helped thus far. CD

N.B. Beautiful goods from Paris selected for the Battar have already arrived. Il Donations of money or pieces of goods are

folicited, for the general purposes of the Bazaar. THE LIBERTY BELL will be published as usutl. Its list of writers is a brilliant and distinguishtione-more so now than ever. The Frontispiece will be an engraving of FRANCIS JACKSON. Doattions in aid of the publication should be sent to M. W. CHAPMAN, 6 Channey place. All the friends of whom the Editor has the promise of Literary contributions are entreated to forward them so w on the press is waiting, and the time insufficient .-

THE HEREIMER CONVESTION.—The Convention halden at Herkimer, in New York State, by that portion of the Democracy known as the Barn-burners, a one of the most cheering signs of the times. It is indeed gratifying to see such men as John Van Barn, Churchill C Cambreleng and David Dudley field, come out from among their, brethren, and halfy stand up for the rights of the free North. Whita contrast do these men present to the Loco. what contrast do these men present to the Loco Fee party of Massachusetts, who, at their State Correction, literally hissed the Wilmot Proviso out of doors; and yet they expect that they will gain a vetory in Massachusetts, at the election in November. We shall see how immeasurably they will be datanced.—Allas, 29th.

But when Carlotter in Massachusetts, at the election in November.

But when C. F. Adams, C. Sumner, &c. do the nme thing by the Whig party, that alters the case, a the estimation of the Atlas.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A terrible accident occurred on the Worcester cultond, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 6th. As the milroad, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 6th. As the Springfield train was coming in, when near the crossing of the Mill Dam, some accident, the nature of the Mill Dam, some accident, the nature of the Mill Dam, some accident, the nature of the first of the Mill Dam, some accident, the nature of the garing of the foremost second class car, by whet the car was torn to pieces and all the occupate precipitated to the ground. Six were immediately killed, and several others injured. There were about 40 passengers in the car, most of them apparently laborers, including a number of Irish are and women. Two of those killed were Richard Warra, of Jefferson, Me. and George Frye, of Instance, and the second of the accident presented a terrible specials—portions of the budies being strewed along the road.

In addition to the above, the body of a seventh, tin a man, was afterwards found about a mile from the scene of the disaster. Whether he jumped from the train, or was knocked down while walking upon the track, does not appear.

it is our opinion that due inspection of the cars, nd of the running gear generally, would have prethis deplorable and destructive calamity. hal-road accidents have increased of late. Our an observation, for six months past, has convinced withit many precautions are now neglected, which here once thought necessary, and were strictly obLETTER FROM EDWARD SEARCH. [CONCLUDED.] Muswett Hill, (near London,) Old England,) 17th Aug., 1847. } Chica dentificate de la Co

In 1798 came Joseph Lancaster, and he labored effectually and improved the mechanism of tuition. He was left for six or eight years unopposed, for our State Clergy, either from inertness or policy, allow every effort time to die out; but he persevered, and did not allow his effort to die out—he was a Dissenter-a Quaker, and the Clergy then bestirred themselves, for they saw that if they allowed the children to be educated by Dissenters, the loaves and fishes would be in danger; for those children would, in 30 years, have been for ousting them of their tithes and endowments and converting their churches, which are now empty, cold and useless, for six Othello's occupation' would, as our fistic gladiators grown up, which evidently renders it necessary that slang it, have been 'no where'

efforts were becoming effective, the clergy roused themselves into life, and said that Lancaster was not the original discoverer of the new mechanism of instruction; that Dr. Bell had taught by that mode at Madras before friend Joseph, and Bell's system was chaunted and the ' National Schools,' so-called, were started in opposition to the Dissenters', and thus were started in opposition to the Dissenters', and thus Education, but with the Catechism, was preached of contentions; but what then, said the friends of prois placed upon labor through the raw material, and Education, but with the Catechism, was preached of greas, notwithstanding, every way, whether in pretence or in truth, Education was preached, and they life, and those which are mostly consumed by the men are cutting their own foundation from under them, and as I hope to have time some day to show speeches which he made in support of the reduction

But I must hurry on if I would give you any notion of what we think we have done in the recent General Election for the cause of truth and liberty and freedom, for if what we have done be not fruit-

franchise, taught the two sections of the aristocracy, they would, and that all other Parliaments should sit the Whigs and Tories, but particularly the Whigs, for seven years; just as well might your Congress.

we have ousted four of the ministry, shaken the confidence of many others in the certainty of their seats, and have ousted many not holding office who voted for half and half measures, and who were guilty of holding with the hare and running with the hounds, and were constantly professing their love of liberal measures and their willingness to real. The Whigs carried what we call the Definition of the aristocracy, who, when an Income Tax was first proposed by the tories during the late war, opposed it most vehemently; but as soon as they came into office in 1806, they raised it to ten per cent. Per annum.

The Whigs carried what we call the Definition of the aristocracy, who, when an Income Tax was first proposed by the tories during the late war, opposed it most vehemently; but as soon as they came into office in 1806, they raised it to ten per cent. the hounds, and were constantly professing their love of liberal measures and their willingness to vote for them if they could be convinced that no harm that liberty would not become liven. would come, that liberty would not become licenwould not abuse liberty.

fitted for it, for that we would not have the Laudicean, and would not be gulled by the specious, or that the Reform Bill must be considered as final; cheated by the hypocrite; and this we have done, this created such a noise, that after having been especially in those instances where we had large Constituencies to appeal to, and the influence of the Constituencies to appeal to, and the influence of the rich, which can only be brought effectually to bear continued to the continued to the could not assent to, and cried could not be brought into effective action.

The large constituencies shewed that if representocracy would soon cease to enjoy their practical act up to the professions they made when out of oftocracy would soon cease to enjoy their practical fice. It was the father of the present Lord Grey, exemption from taxation, for 19-20ths of our taxation who grew frightened after he had carried the Res raised from consumable articles; from 200 to 300 per cent. on the cost price is levied upon tobacco ed with the value of the articles, upon coffee, sugar, meaning he would stand by and support the aristocspices, and a heavy excise upon manufactured articles; and more than 3-4ths of every poor man's every sixpence a poor woman lays out in tea, she has to pay one shilling more for tay, and for every sixpence a poor man lays out in tobacco, he has to circle and not ahead. pay 1s. 6d. for permission to lay out his 6d., these beng the proportion the tax on those articles bears to their intrinsic cost.

the Education and Endowment questions. There the Narrative of Frederick Douglass, translated into seems to grow out of the circumstances which de- French by Miss S. K. Parkes, of Bristol, (Eng.,) is velope themselves and gather together at a general in the printer's hands, in Paris, and will shortly be election, some one or two topics, which, more than published .- M. others, take the lead for a time, and become techni-

The Education question has become prominent, in consequence of the aristocracy and the clergy having discovered that it was necessary, if they educated the people, that they should now establish in The meetings of P. Pillsbury and S. S. Foster, as advertised in another column.

The meetings of Wm. W. Branen, in Essex County. connection with that, a sort of spiritual police, by which they might pension the school-masters and provide each school-master with several monitors, also eligible to subordicate such school-master with several monitors, also eligible to subordinate pensions; and in addition to this, it is provided that those children among the poor classes who were educated for monitors, but shall appear next week. were not successful in obtaining appointments as monitors, should be eligible and should be preferred be inserted shortly. to others for subordinate situations in the Customs A. P. The Proceedings of the R. I. A. S. Society

The schools were to be subject to examiners ap-The schools were to be subject to examiners ap-opening of the Mechanics' Lectures, and his stric-pointed by the Government and the Government tures on Mr. Sargent's Poem, shall have a speedy in this country gives all its appointments, from the Lord Chancellor and Privy Counsellor, downwards insertion. to those who belong to the Established sect, and they swear the prince or princess who fills the they swear the prince or princess who fills the throne, to uphold and maintain that sect. The Dissenters saw in this that it was a plan concocted to twist back the minds of the rising generation, as it twist back the minds of the rising generation, as it cation as soon as we are relieved, in a degree, from regarded creed, and to raise a spiritual police over our present pressure of engagements. the whole country.

In addition to this Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, and Lord Grey, in the House of for it.-q. Peers, had declared themselves in favor of endowing the Roman Catholic Church. They saw, as members of the aristocracy, that either the Established speech of Mr. Wilmot, of Pa., recently delivered, Church was in danger and must yield, or the Catholic priests must be endowed, and they preferred to hoist the priest into the saddle rather than dismount the clergy from the shoulders of the people, who are importance to these empty manifestoes of Northern

tain upon his shoulders, and, expecting the Whigs adher were their friends, they hoped for relief; but Lord Grey and Lord John, as leaders of the Whige," said no, you must carry double. Hence the Dissenters

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.—The annual course of lectures before the Female Anti-Slavery Society will commence to-morrow evening, in Lyceum Hall, with an address from Rev. T. T. Stroke, of this city. In the list of speakers to follow on succeeding evenings, are the names of some well known for the next party that is formed, to great amelioration, and thus gaining step by step, we hope to gain more and ultimate freedom in the shape of the franchise to all.

You will be pleased to know that your friend, George Thompson, was selected by one of the largest—to champion the battle between the people and the aristocracy, upon this question of Endowment; but which, as I have before explained, is a cry, and represents the whole debetable ground; that he was returned by a majority double that of his competitors, and that had he had another friend with him, they would have ousted both the former representatives; but as it is, he has thrown out General Fox, a relation of the late celebrated Charles James Fox, and an officeholder under the Government, and Sir William Clay, who is returned with him, is a member of the Government, and in his speech at the close of the poll, stated to his constitution, is a member of the Government, and in his speech at the close of the poll, stated to his constitution.

larly when his opponent had been returned by thouvands ahead of him. The truth is, Sir William Clay felt that had George Thompson been returned by majority of a hundred or two only, it might have been deemed the mere irregular action of a single wave, but that so large a majority was an indication of such a change in the current, that the pilots mus take new bearings, and that the Government must either swim with the stream, or resign office.

There has grown up in men's minds here, a stron expectation that there is to be an union between the Peelites and the Whigs. These unions are usually called with us coalitions, and condemned as defec-tions from party; generally they are the mere arrangements by which party objects are brough about and the interests of the country sacrificed and probably as it regards the motives which influ enced the actors in the expected arrangement, the objects are party objects; but a state of things has new party should be formed of the great changes As soon therefore as the Quakers' and Dissenters' consequent upon the abolition of the Corn Laws, the which the people have manifested, to demand direct taxation, are to be followed out; and they must be followed out, for it is evident that the people will no longer carry the load, with the saddle strapped as it is at present. The people see, as to taxation, that it ought to be placed on property, upon wealth rea-

upon articles of consumption and the necessaries of of the Tariff, and Lord John Russell is beginning to see that if the Whigs would keep office, they must drive faster.

The Whigs have ever been professors and small ful in these things, it is useless to you, because use-Well then, we have at this Election, through the few men,—one out of every eight,— who possess the mons, appointed for three years, dared to vote that that they must bid for the people by equal laws, for seven years; just as well might your Congress now vote that every member, when once elected, should sife the first the section. We have ousted four of the ministry, shaken the should sit for life. The Whigs also were the section

would come, that liberty would not become licen-tiousness, and that the people were fitted for and treest is meant the aristocracy, who are the great We have taught many of this class that we were holders of the lands, and the tenth of their produce, The Whigs also, through Lord John, declared

christened 'Lord Finality John,' he unsaid his sayin proportion to the smallness of the Constituency, out for a fixed duty instead of a sliding scale of duty. First, he wanted 8, then he wanted 4, and at last The large constituences are than the self-seeking, age to go ahead. The Whigs never had a heart to Peel carried that measure, he not having the courform Bill, of the disposition shown by the people to per cent. on the cost price is levied upon tobacco go shead, and cried out, fearing they might expect and tea, and grossly disproportionate duties, comparhim to lead them—'I shall stand by my Order.' racy at the expense of the people. This observation made a great noise at the time, but it is quite well ncome is expended upon these articles; thus for he used it, and did not take upon himself to lead the people, for they are now learning to guide themselves, and the aristocracy have ever led them in a

Yours, faithfully, EDWARD SEARCH

FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S NARRATIVE IN FRENCH -The topics that have more particularly stood prom- We are pleased to learn, by a letter received this mently before the public mind at this election, were week from a gentleman in Bristol, England, that

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Rev. C. H. A. Dalt. His letter received, and

were not received in season for this week's paper. S. N. W., of Providence. His account of the

E. W., of Edinburgh. We cordially thank

E. N., of Harwich. His communication shall appear next week, or as soon as we can make room

the clergy from the shoulders of the people, who are their own brothers, sons and relatives.

The people feel that in this respect they are with Mother Church upon their shoulders, in the situation of poor Sindbad with the old man of the mountains his shoulders, and expecting the Whigs

The words in italies will be noted.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES .- The annual cours

THE LIBERATOR.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The Two Stares.—A few days ago, the Raritan frigate, moored in Hampton Roads, took fire. The Lieutenant, Woodhull, of New-York, and two or three other officers of the Bainbridge, with two citizens and two slaves from the steamer Jewess, which happened to pass at the time, volunteered to go on board the burning ship. By their strenuous and unremitted exertions the flames were kept under till the fire engine arrived from the ship Pennsylvania, when the fire was extinguished. It would be an act of justice as well as liberality, for the government to liberate these slaves; they richly deserve such a reward.

THE FOURTEENTH

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY

BAZAAR.

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON.

During Christmas and New Year's Week, 1847-8.

The undersigned, the Committee of the Fourteenth National A. S. Bazaar, appeal to all that is good and true in this nation for which they labor, to aid their undersking. From the Journal of Commerce.

Fribune.

Lova.—Emigration to lowa is going on with unprecedented rapidity.' As many as thirty or forty wagons, loaded with emigrants, are frequently ferried over at Davenport or Burlington in a single day. In Marion, one of the new western counties, an important settlement of Hollanders has just been commenced; about 800 have already located there, and many more are expected in the spring. They left Holland on account of their political and religious persecution. They have purchased two townships, 40,000 acres. Many of them are wealthy, well educated, and intelligent, and are of a better class than most of our foreign emigrants. The President of this Association of settlers is a man of education and intellect. He was a student at the Leyoution, and took an active part in that event. He is den University at the time of the Belgian Revolution, and took an active part in that event. He is
the author of several works, and edited a periodical
at Utrecht, where he was persecuted and imprisoned on account of his liberal views. Near two hundred of these Hollanders deelared their intentions to
become citizens of the United States at the late term
of the Marion County Court. They are generally
very attentive to business, and accumulate property
when others scarce gain a subsistence; but they are
sometimes too economical.

A Good Idea .- An officer of the Virginia regiment, writing home from interey, alludes to great over-estimates which have been made of the advantages of the country, and winds up by saying — A wag in the army has said that the United — A wag in the army has said that the United States ought never to make peace with Mexico, until she will agree to take back all we have conquered, and Texas to boot; and I assure you there is more sound sense in this saving the same of spiritual life besides, to which the in different frivolities of a selfish existence sink into more sound sense in this saying than you im- insignificance.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT Of Collections from Oct. 1 to Nov. 3 From Daniel Gregg, Dedham, Collections by Loring Moody, agent, as

follows :-In Fair Haven-Of John Bunker, 1.00; Marren Delano 10.00— 11.00
Of J. Delano, 1.00; John Taber, 50c;
C. Kimpton, 2.00— 3.50
Of James Tripp, 2d, 3.00; a friend,25c— 3.25
In New Bedford—Of J. M. Lawton, 2.00; a friend; 50c-Of Robert Tripp, 5.00; W. C. Coffin, 25c—
Of W. C. Perry, 1.00; Wm. Durfee,
2.50; S. Preston, 50c—
Of W. J. Caldwell, 5.00; J. S. Mayhew,
1.00; a friend, 5.00—
Of Jas. Ricketson, 5.00; Jas. Grennell
5.00; Jas. Durfee, 2.00—
Of J. Hillman, 1.01; Eliza A. Durfee 11 00 5.00; Jas. Durfee, 2.00— Of J. Hillman, 1.00; Eliza A. Durfee, 25c; W.J. Durfee, 25c— Of A. G. Jordan, 50c; W. H. Woods, 25c; a friend, 25c— Of Reuben Howland, 50c; a friend, 1.00; Las Congdon, 5.00

Jas. Congdon, 5 00— Of W. Lovell, Weymouth, 1.00; a friend, 2.00 Of Jas. N. Buffum, Lynn, to redeem pledge, Collections by W. W. Brown, Agent, as \$35.00

follows:—
From John Bragg, Hyannis, 1.00; Elijah Bragg, do, 1.00—
Collection at Centreville, 3.06; at Pawtucket, 1.00—
At Harwich Convention, 5.00; Bridgewater, 2.00; North do, 2.02—
At Springfield, 42c; West Brookfield, 4.67; Hopkinton, 2.24—
At South Abington, 2.75; of Ladies' Union A. S. S., Upton, 32.00— 7.33 Collections by P. Pillsbury, Agent :-

From a friend in Nantucket, 10.00; W. C. Coffin, New Bedford, 1.00— Collection at Nantucket, 9.50; at Weymouth, 2.60— Collections by Loring Moody, Agent:-In Boston—From W. I Bowditch, 15.00; W. H. Whitman, L.00—
From two friends, 1.50; N. C. Nash, 5.00; Geo. T. Cook, 5.00—
From E. Jameson, 1.00; S. Hadley, Jr., 2.00; J. C. Lindsey, 1.00—
From Christy Davis, 2.00; J. R. Manley, 3.00; two friends, 1.00; Jas. Baxter, 3.00—

From Miss Bailey, 50c; J. H. Callan, 3.00; E. A. Cotton, 5.00; a friend, From A. R. Bramhall, to redeem pledge, 10 00 From Claudius Bradford, of Bridgeport, 00.50

Collections by Samuel May, Jr., General Agent:-For balance of collections of Old Colony
A. S. S., at Bridgewater,
From Win. Ashby Jr., Newburyport,
Balance from Waltham Pic-Nic,
Collection in 1st Congregational Society, Norton, 2.88

S. PHILBRICK,
Treas. Mass. A. S. Society.

Brookline, Nov. 3d, 1847.

THE FOURTEENTH

heir unde-taking.

The Water Works.—On Wednesday of last week, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Boston, accompanied by the Water Commissioners, made an examination of the Water Works from Lake Cochituate to Brookline, dining in the course of the day at the Nonantum House, where Mr. Quincy presided at the table.

The work appears to have been prosecuted with vigor, and little doubt is felt of its accomplishment in two years from the time of the commencement of operations. There are now finished nearly six and a half miles in length of the brick aqueduct, of which finished parts about a mile are on that part of the aqueduct north of the Boston and Worcester Railroad; three miles are in Needham; one and a quarter miles in Newton; and more than a mile in Brighton and Brookline.

It was stated that the two tunnels through rock ledges in Newton and Brookline, one 2300, and the other 1150 feet in length, are more than half finished.—Yankes Blade.

Agent Water Works from Lake Countries of the adversal of the impulse of compassion for a suffering people; or the instinct of self-preservation in view of the encroachments of tyranny, and the dangers of sin; or the divine and awful sense of justice, moving them to choose their lot in this life with the slaves, and not with their oppressors; or shame beneath the scorn of Christendon justly due to a nation of slaveholders; or disgust at the discrepancy between American principle and American practice; or responsibility for keeping pure the sources of public morals; or desire to lay deep in the national conscience, the foundations of future generations.

After a deep and careful examination of ways

After a deep and careful examination of ways Indian Murders.—A gentleman of the American Fur Company, arrived at St. Louis, on the 22d from the upper Missouri country. He left Fort Paine, 1500 miles above the mouth of the Massissippi, four weeks ago. The Indians were quiet in that region. The Sioux had crossed the north fork of the St. Peter's, and afterwards the Platte river, and falling upon a Pawnee village, murdered an Indian missionary, &c. At the same time there was a party of Ottoes at Council Bluffs, who went to Blue Lick in the Sioux country, and murdered a dozen Sioux, in revenge for the number of Ottoes murdered last spring by the Sioux.

Steambaat Simon Kentop was sunk on the 23d at Cat Island, in the Mississippi. Boat and cargo a total loss. No lives were lost.

Blues and Consultances of Rev. Dr. Nett.—The Illness and Concolorace of Rev. Dr. Nott.—The distinguished President of Union College is, we are happy to learn, recovering from a very severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. Ordinary means proving of no avail, he resorted to the Water Treatment at his residence, under the care of Dr. She wo find this city, and with marked benefit. Dr. Nott, having reached fourscore years, nearly, has generally enjoyed remarkably good health. His dietetic and other hygienic habits have been very simple and temperate, and long since he had the good sense and independence of character to cleanse himself of that vile weed, tobacco. It is gratifying that the intellectual faculties of the Doctor remain, at so advanced an age, vigorous, and apparently unimpaired.—N.

Y. Tribune.

mean to abolish

Finally, we appeal to our friends and countrymes to take part in this holy cause, as to frail and suf fering and short-lived fellow-creatures. It shall strengthen them in weakness, comfort in affliction and steel against calamity. It shall save them from the sin of living on the side of the oppressor, and Troops for the War—By late accounts, we observe that the Georgia Battalion, some eight or tennew companies from Kentucky, with its two regiments, some thousand troops from Ohio, a corpe from Mississippi, another from Alabama, and their parents were drawn by disgraceful sympathy into the ranks of the enslavers, when the moral batthose we have heretofore noticed. Gen. Scott will not want for reinforcements with such a spirit as this existing in our country. the ignominy of dying in the silent support of wrong great cause of Christianity, of which its principles form a fundamental part, we are able to assure such as embrace it, that no man shall lose friends, or

By the united efforts of all who ought to co-operate on this occasion, it is proposed to place

\$10,000

at the ultimate disposal of the American Anti-Sla

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

ANN T. GREENE POILLIPS. HELEN E. GARRISON. MARY MAY. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, HENRIETTA SARGENT, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL. SARAH BLAKE SHAW, MARY GRAY CH -PMAN. LOUISA LORING, CATHERINE SARGENT. CAROLINE WESTON. HANNAH TUFTS. MARY YOUNG. ELIZA F. MERIAM, MARY WILLEY, CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS, SUSAN C. CABOT, ANNE WARREN WESTON, EVELINA S. A. SMITH. ABBY SOUTHWICK, MARIA LOWELL. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. ANN R. BRAMHALL, LYDIA PARKER. HARRIET T. WHITE. HARRIET B. HALL, ABBY FRANCIS, HARRIET M. JACKSON. ANNA R. PHILBRICK.

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A Quarterly Meeting will be held in Southnono', in the Town Hell, on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 13 and 14; to commence on Saturday at 10 1-2 o'clock,

A. M.

Samuel May, Jr., Parker Pillsbury, and Stephen S. Foster, will be present. And ALL persons are invited to attend, to participate in the discussions, and to consider with us what may be done to put away the National Sin and Shame, and to avert those consequences which are fast coming upon this God-defying country.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., President.

JOHN M. FIRK, Secretary

THE WORCESTER CO. NORTH DIVISION ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
Will hold their next Quarterly Meeting at Winchendon Village, on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 20th and 21st, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday. S. S. Foster, F. Fillsbury, and Samuel May, Jr., are expected to attend. Readers of the Liberator need only a notice for themselves; they are especially requested to induce, if possible, some of their friends to come with them. Faith cometh by hearing.

T. P. LOCKE, Sec. Westminuter, Nov. 8.

PARKER PILLSBURY AND STEPHEN S.
FOSTER,
Agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings for discussion of the subjects of Slavery and Anti-Slavery, as follows:— At Hubbardston, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov 16 and 17.

At Westminster, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 18 and 19.

WILLIAM W. ROWN. An Agent of the Mass- usetts Anti-Slavery Society, will give a are before the Salem Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 14th, and will lecture in the towns named below, as follows :-

ow, as follows:

Danvers, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Danvers (New Mills.) Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Ipswich, Friday, Nov. 19.

Newburyport, Saturday, Nov. 20, and through the day, (Sunday.) Nov. 21.

Georgetown, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

The Annual Meeting of the Bristol County AntiSlavery Society, for the choice of officers, will be
held in New Bedford on Saturday November 20th,
in the Hall corner of Union and Third Streets, at
7 o'clock, P. M.

It is proposed to adjourn the meeting, after the
election of officers, to Saturday and Sunday, Drc.
4th and 5th, at Liberty Hall, New Bedford, at which
time Henry C. Wright and other able speakers will
be present.

New Bedford, Nov. 8th, 1847.

LECTURES.

A Series of Lectrus will be delivered before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, upon successive SUNDAY EVENINGS, at Lyceum Hall, at 61.2 o'clock. The introductory Lecture, was given by Rev. Thomas T. Stork, Sunday evening, Oct. 17.

The remainder of the course will be delivered by the following gentlemen, viz:

Rev. San't Johnson, Salem. EDNUND QUINCY, of Dedham.
CALEB STETSON, of Medfield.
WM. W. BROWN, (a fugitive slave.)
WM. L. GARRISON, of Boston.

WN. L. GARRISON, of Boston.

Tickets for the courses, 25 cts. For sale at the Bookstore of W. & S. B. Ives. Single tickets 61.4 cts.

ELIZA J. KENNY, Rec. Sec. Oct. 20.

Salem Register. DIED—In Chelsea, Oct. 30, of lung fever, Mrs. Cordelia E., wife of Mr. F. G. Welch, aged 38.

By the death of Mrs. Welch, not only have a large circle of friends been called suddenly and deeply to mourn, but the slave has lost a tried and faithful friend, and the cause of Humanity a fearless champion. Ever ready to act according to her convictions of duty, notwithstanding opposition, she was at all times bold and fearless in her denunciations of tyranny and tyrants, oppression and oppressors; an

at all times bold and fearless in ner denunciations of tyranny and tyrants, oppression and oppressors; an independent advocate of every thing, however un-popular, which tends to ameliorate the condition of mankind; and has gone to the reward of a life well-spent.

M. B. H.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD

This is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry and Tar. Every body kdows that Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties; and Tar Water has always been administered in Consumption, and Lung affections generally, by our oldest and safest physicians. Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found no doubt very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnesses. useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have winessed its effects, that none has proved as successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and similar affections, it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases of ten and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

This Balsam is made from materials which Nature has placed in all northern latitudes, as an antidoto for diseases caused by cold climates.

Nature is but the name for an effect

Let us not neglect her plainest dictates. None genuine unless signed I. BUTIS on the

For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington Street, and by Draggists generally in the United States and British Provinces.

NEW ENGLAND SECOND HAND CLOTHING STORE, No. 56 Union st., . . . Boston.
JOHN WRIGHT

KEEPS constantly on hand, a great variety of New and Second Hand CLOTHING.
Goods of all kinds, such as old clothes, W. I. Goods, Watches, Boots and Shoes, &c., exchanged

for New Clothing.

Cash advanced on all kinds of Goods from \$1 to

NEW BOOKS!

A COLLECTION of the Writings of Nathaniel P. Rogers. Price \$1.

The Church as it is, or the Forlorn Hope of Slavery: by Parker Pilisbury; second edition, revised and improved—15 cents.

Historical and Critical Lectures on the Bible, by John Prince, Pastor of the 2d Universalist Church,

in Danvers-\$1. Water Cure Manual, by Joel Shew, M. D.-50 cents.

Thoughts on the Death Penalty, by Chas. C. Bur-

Revelations, &c., by A. J. Davis, the Clairvoyant-\$2,50. Dr. Lardner's Popular Lecture op Science and Art,

in 2 vols.

For sale by BELA MARSH, oct 15 3m No. 25 Cornhill.

A DISCOURSE delivered before the Derby
A Academy at Hingham, May 19, 1847, by Rev.
Wm. H. Furness, of Philadelpha. For sole at 21
Cornhill; price 6 1-4 cents.
July 30



HAVING entirely retired from travelling, informs her Patients and the Public generally, that she may at all times be found at her residence,

NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE STREET. (OPPOSITE LYNDE STERET,) BOSTON, MASS.

where she will be ready to attend to all diseases in cident to the Human Frame, in Men, Woosen, and Children, except those arising from immorality.

Mas. Mort has had great experience and success in her practice, during her long stay in Boston, also in the principal towns in Massachusetts and New Hampshire that she has visited during the four or five seasons past, which is very generally known, and in fact so much so, as not to require further comments. Her method of treatment and coring is entirely different from many others in the profession.—Her medicines are all compounded by herself from ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS AND ESSENTIAL OILS.

Many of which are raised and gathered expressly for

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Many of which are raised and gathered expressly for her in Europe. She has in many instances performed cures of diseases which have builted the skill of the most eminent physicians in the country.

Persons that reside at a distance from Boston, who cannot make it convenient to consult Mrs. Mott personally, can do so by letter directed as above, explaining their case fully, and receive her answer by return of mail.

Medicines forwarded to all parts of the United States in perfect safety by expresses from Boston.

Detters must be post paid to receive attention.

Boston, June 18th, 1847.

LODGINGS.

LODGINGS. TWO respectable young men can obtain Lodg-ings in a pleasant location at the West End. For terms, inquire of LEMUEL BURR, 3 South ack or 65 Court St.

JOSEPH H. TURPIN WOULD invite the attention of his friends and the public to his

Dagnerrian Gallery, No. 138 HANDVER STREET, Where he pledges himself to execute Miniatures with a life-like finish, and on as moderate terms as any others in the profession.

others in the profession, Oct. 22. BOYS' CLOTHING. SAMUEL WILSON, 14 Brattle street, having Smade recent additions to his Stock, is prepared to furnish BOYS CLOTHING, of as good material and fit, and at ancheap prices, as ean be obtained in the city. Call and see.

D. S. GRANDIN, M. D.,

DENTIST, 238, WASHISTON STREET, BOSTON All operations warranted.

y and glowhole, it meeting; our Zion! ng hold of nd nothing

aving the d anything rs had told aching, if ven it the ROWN. before the

n Sunday is, and its ter of the

paper will very Office,

POETRY.

Ye demi-gods, heroes, knight errants of old, Whose wonderful deeds the minstrels have told, Come, hang your proud heads with confusion and

And own yourselves beat by him I shall name : Confessing your much vaunted exploits a sham When compared with the feats of our brave Uncle

His knightly equipment may seem queer, perchance To those who have wielded the sabre and lance: But you must remember he is called on to wage Philanthropic warfare in a Christianized age And therefore needs weapons more terrible far Than the Crusader carried to Paleatine's war.

There is fire in his eye, there is scorn on his lip, As he grasps in his right hand the gory-lashed whip With which when the cup of his valor is brimmin He scars up the backs of children and women; For wo to the mother who takes time to weep When her children are sold in Sam's market lik sheep!

The bowie-knife, rifle and manacles bright, Complete the dread weapons of this doughty knight And enable him boldly to maim, bind and sear, The fugitive speeding toward the North Star; For spearmen, and bowmen, and mounted esqu The bull-dog and blood-hound are all he desires.

A Bible is tied to his bowie-knife hilt.

Well bound in Morocco, with edges of gilt. And stuck in his belt the Bible beside, Is a beautiful bottle with whiskey supplied; Thus he proves to the world by his knightly display He can fight and get drunk, read the bible and pray Uncle Sam is the champion of this mighty nation, I guess he'll extend it to farthest creation; then will the wilderness bloom in a trice With cotton plantations, and sugar and rice, Ethiopia's sons lift their hands up and skip At the musical crack of each slave-driver's whip. What a glorious sight Uncle Sam will then be Wading in 'nigger's' blood up to the knee!

From the Boston Courier THE PINE TREE'S VOLUNTEER CALL. Versus JAMES K. POLK'S.

Have you been to my home in the Northern land. Where I dwell with the cloud and storm? Have you seen the wave of my giant hand, Or marked my towering form ? Have you heard the din of our battle strife. When my foemen, the winds, and I Meet in the night, and life to life Is staked in the victory ? If not, Ocome when next we meet On the bold New England hills. When you hear from afar my first drum-beat, And my voice the hushed air fills !

Then shall you learn what battles are When Nature's warriors fight, And blush at the thought of the pigmy war In which you men delight ! You only fight for plunder and gain, Despoiling your weaker brother;

We fight,-the winds, trees, clouds and rain, To strengthen and help each other. The dim night yields us all the light We care for in the fray,— We rather choose to war by night Than in the broad noonday.

I cannot speak in your English words As in my mother tongue, My language is that which leaves and birds And leaping brooks have sung ;-Else would I tell of rarer fights

Than ever have been told

To mortal cars, but all these sights Your eyes may yet behold; So come to my home in the Northern land, Where never a slave may be, Where no tyrant feet shall ever stand,

But all the soil is free ! To all true freemen I send the call, Come visit my mountain home

I will freely grant you my spacious hall And park wherein to roam ; I will spread a couch for your weary limbs And a shade above your rest; I will sing you anthems, and chants, and hymns, And feed you with my best; You shall follow my fortunes in the wars,

Be counsel in time of peace; From all oppressive and unjust laws I will give you a life release.

Then leave behind you your ill-got wealth, Your fashion, folly and care; In the broad greenwood we are rich in health, In elbow room and air.

We will lead a life so simple and grand, That men in the towns shall long To join our hardy mountain band, And shout in our woodland song. With the blue sky bending far above, At our feet the grassy sod,

We will bow to no law but the law of love, To no will but the will of God ! .

TEMPLES NOT MADE WITH HANDS. Tis not in temples made with hands The Great Creator dwells; But on the mountain top he stands,

And in the lowly dells : Wherever fervent prayer is heard, He stands, recording every word ; In dell, on mountain, everywhere, He never fails to answer prayer.

Yes, -in the poor man's lowly stall, And in the pris'ners' cells, And in the rich man's lordly hall, The Great Creator dwells Where two or three are joined in prayer, His Audience Hall, his House is there : Wherever prays the child of grace Is His peculiar dwelling place.

Think you that temples built of stone, And blest by prestly hand, Are more peculiarly His own, More reverence demand? Go to thy closet ; shut the door, And all thy mercies ponder o'er-Thine all-pervading God is there; He loves to answer secret prayer.

The temple thy Creator owns. That temple is the heart-No towering pile of costly stones, No work of human art. The cloud-capped spire that points on high, May draw the lightning from the sky; But 'tis the humble, modest flower That drinks in the refreshing shower, And in return for favors given, Breathes its soft fragrance back to Heaven.

GETTING HIGH. The Rev. John Pierpont tells how it is to be done

The sturdy oak full many a cun Doth hold up to the eky, To eatch the rain, then drinks it up-And thus the oak gets high, By having water in its cups; And so must you and I.

REFORMATORY.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESTERN PEACE SO [Addressed to the N. E. Non-Resistance Society.]

The first Anniversary of the Western Peace Society has just closed, at Randolph, Portage County, Ohio,-a Society kindred in spirit and object with your own. At this meeting, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to correspond with you,-to give you our fraternal God-speed, and solicit your external co-operation and counsel in our work of peace and love. Our Society, at its organization, was made love. Our Society, at its organisation, was made auxiliary to your own, and our corresponding Secretary instructed to open a correspondence with you; but our address to your Secretary received no response, and our own Society has remained inefficient during the past year. But so we are resolved it shall not be in future. The meeting which has just closed, though not large, was one of much interest and promise. It authorized the Executive Committee to sustain an agent in the field the coming year, and adopted other measures which we trust will serve to awaken inquiry and excite discussion, in regard to the true method of treating the offending.—

The friends in attendance, though common men and the friends in attendance, the friends in attendance, the friends in attendance, the friends in attendance, the friends in the friends in attendance, the friends in attendance, the friends in attendance at the friends in attendance at the friends in the friends in attendance at the friends in attendance at the fr gard to the true method of treating the offending.—
The friends in attendance, though common men and women without pretension and of few words as public speakers, were nevertheless persons of strong minds and loving hearts, and of unyielding purpose to know and do the right. They were men and women weary of strife in all its forms, and resolved, by precept and life, to rebuke the life-taking principle, whether embodied in this government, which in common with others, has its foundation in blood, and is sustained only by violence, or as manifested in the more revolting scenes incident upon international war. Difficulties, that to the faithless are insurmountable, we confidently expect; prejudices, deep and dark, such as the superstition of ages can alone engender, are against us. All the governments of the world are our antagonists. The thousands of professed ministers of peace, are the most inveterate fees of our principles, and the whole force of ava-

glance into the future, all is darkness save the never varying torch-light of peace, whose genial rays we hope to have ever present to guide and protect us; as the filtre of the world, the offscouring of all but with all these obstacles, we feel only nerved the things unto this day, to be as fools for Christ's sake, but with all these obstacles, we feel only nerved the stronger to action. Shall it be said that the bearers of the principles of love are lethargic, when the war-cry is heard on every breeze? When war, anarchy and desolation are stalking abroad in our midst? When oa our Southern border this government is holding a bloody revel on the bodies of our neighbors, and honoring the greatest adept in the massacre with heroism?—No. With your co-operation, sympathy and counsel, we hope to hasten in the stronger than the treasures of Egypt. Those who are willing to bring all their dark deeds to the light—right all their wrongs towards their fellow-creatures, discharge faithfully every obligation, and set out to lead a life of inn. cence and purity according to the example of Jesus Christ and his first true followers, which implies entire abstinence from all tion, sympathy and counsel, we hope to hasten in tion, sympathy and counsel, we hope to hasten in tion, sympathy and counsel, we hope to hasten in sensual and carual gratification: such are to this the better time coming, when peace and love shall day called all sorts of bad names by formal life-

With sincere desire for the dissemination of truth, we subscribe ourselves on behalf of our Society, your friends and co-laborers,

K. G. THOMAS, AMOS GILBERT, M. R. ROBINSON, MARLBOROUGH, Stack Co., Oct. 25, 1847.

The Portland Pleasure Boat has the following communication under its head of

HERETICS' CABIN.

Of those who embraced the heresy of Paul in the days of Nero, Tacitus the historian says; they were generally hated for their wickedness, that is, they lay under a bad character with the people, and he reproaches them as 'haters of mankind,' and styles the religion of Jesus as 'a destructive westellien.'

tive superstition.'

After the falling away of the first Christian
Church, the Alexandrian School and the Electic system of Theology were set up in the second century; which aimed to unite the philanthropy of the pagan schools with some remains of Chrisand thus form what they called the univer-Catholic Church. This false church immediately branded as Heretics all those who retained ent of the purity of Christ's gospel to testi-inst her monstrous adultery. Of those her-Marcion was a famous one about the year 130, his doctrines were declared to be heretical; but are thus described by Lardner in his Ecclesiastical History. 'The manners of the Marcionites were about the year 180, his doctrines were declared to be heretical; but are thus described by Lardner in his Ecclesiastical History. 'The manners of the Marcionites were about on a part with that of stealing a horse or robiting a heart part with that of stealing a horse or robiting a heart part with that of stealing a horse or robiting a heart part with that of stealing a horse or robiting a heart part with that of stealing a horse or robiting a heart part with that of stealing a horse or robiting a heart part with that of stealing a horse or robiting a heart part with that of the way and then shooting the owner. virtuous, and they had many martyrs. They did not allow themselves in indulging carnal desires, through the head and burning his house by though their adversaries said that their principles giving him satisfaction.—Kennebec Journal. led directly to gratifying them; and the principal charge of heresy which exposed them to the rage of persecutors was, that they contemned marriage and highly extolled virginity. Clement, in particuof persecutors was, that they contemed marriage and highly extelled virginity.' Clement, in particular wrote largely to confute the arguments of Marcion and other Eneratites [i. e. continent persons.]

Mani, the Persian, 'by his eloquence, the gravity of his countenance, innocence and simplicity of his countenance, innocence and simplicity of his manners,' gave much trouble to the orthodox of his day (as did Elijah to the established church of Ahab.) The adversaries of Mani complain that 'The rule of life and manners which he prescribed to his disciples were extravagantly rigorous and his as the degradation of the drankard came here. ed to his disciples were extravagantly rigorous and austere, his rule to perfect Christians, was 'an entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks and 'Because,' replied the calculating Quaker, heretic, but a dangerous fanatic,—as one who like Paul and Silas before him 'turned the world upside down.' So Hierax and Priscillian were perse cuted, the last to death, by order of the (catholic) Emperor Maximus. It is recorded that in the re-ligious assemblies of all the Manicheans, adora-tion of God was the whole of the worship; this was performed in the natural way of prayer and singing hymns, the scriptures were read, some discourses on the nature and obligations of virtue,

to inform the rest.

Suint (?) Augustine thus describes an infected Saint (?) Augustine thus describes an infected part of his Catholic heritage: 'There is a certain rustic heresy in our district of Hippo; they are not mixed with wives, yet according to the decree of the sect, it is not allowed them to live separate from wives, there fore males and females dwell together under a profession of continence.' This said bloody and booted saint, the Catholic oracle of Africa, had once been himself a professed Manicheau, and had he remained a heretic, he might have continued a stranger to the diabolical work of persecuting others for their sentiments; but when he became orthodox, it was through his influence that severe laws were enacted by the Emperors against heretical Manicheans. Their assemblies were prohibited, bears a parallel. blies were prohibited, heavy penalties were impos-ed upon their teachers, they were branded with infamy, and deprived of all the rights of citizens. The Donatists or Montenses, so called because during persecution, they worshipped in the caves of the mountains, were also marked out for ven-geance in the 7th century; and so down to the 11th, when the heretics called Brothers and Sisters

geance in the 7th century; and so down to the 11th, when the heretics called Brothers and Sisters of the Free Spirit, the Massalians, and many other names who would not fall down and worship the Beast nor receive his mark in their foreheads, were condemned to fire and fagot here, and to fire and brimstone hereafter in right orthodox style.

Robinson, in his Ecclesiastical Researches, remarks of the so-called heretica, 'this body of people knew no crime of hereay (among themselves,) they supposed very justly that persecution was oppression, that killing for faith was murder. If ecclesiastics had never created a virtue called orthodoxy, the world would never have heard of the crime called heresy.' After this the vallies among the Pyrenean mountains between France and Spain hecame the sequestered habitations of heretics. To these retreats they fled from the destructive arm of catholic persecution, and being driven thence they spread through France, Germany and other parts of Europe, formed societies, and were called different names, as Paterini, Cathari, Begharda, Beguines, but more generally Albigenses and Waldenses. Against the Waldenses (says Thuanus a popish historian,) complete armies were

raised and a war was decreed against them; and in about 30 years from the first institution of the Jesuits 9,000,000 (reputed hereties) were slain. In the Netherlands alone the Duke of Aloa boasted that within a few years he had despatched to the amount of 36,000 souls, and those all by the hand

amount of 36,000 souls, and those all by the hand of the common executioner.

So down from age to age hath the sword been plied by kings, queens, emperors, popes, councils and the to exterminate heresy. Nor was the person of heretics confined to papists. Lutter accuted Murcer and others, and to the full extent of his power all those whose opinions did not square with his orthodoxy. Calvin like a blood hound pursued Servetus for his heresy, and the homeine slive of his sisting did not square slive of his sisting did not square slive of his sisting did not square slive of his sisting did not square. hound pursued Servetus for his heresy, and the burning alive of his victim did not satiate his en-

foes of our principles, and the whole force of avarice, superstition, bigotry and ignorance of individuals are against us.

Thus is our path studded over with obstacles so varied and of such magnitude, as to cause any but the most indomitable to falter. If we take but a lease is the superstition and defraction; and they condemn as heretical those doctrines that if lived up to will crucify them. Those who follow Christ, and for his sake take joy-fully the spoiling of (reported or and influence). reign and dwell on all the earth; when the governments of this earth shall be likened to the kingdom this Cabin. Does not the Captain already know of some such for passengers?

JR. f some such for passengers? N. Y, 8th mo. 29, 1847.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Com

merce, who signs J. W. G., thus writes:-'It is pleasing to find the Pope pursuing his lib-eral policy, and gratifying to hear that he is re-solved to maintain his reforms with the sword, if solved to maintain his reforms with the sword, if necessary. His movement is more significant than many men suppose. Pius IX, is doing much good, perhaps more than he intends. He has introduced innovation, a dangerous thing for a pontiff, though he may be as far-sighted as he is courageous. Who can tell whether progress is to be limited to temporal government? At all events some future Pope may do the same for spiritual dominion, if his present holiness should leave the same unreformed. If men are allowed to think and act freely in politics, they will want to do the same in polemics. The Jesuits see and feel this. Hence their aversion to the Pore and his proceed-Hence their aversion to the Pope and his proceed-

ent war with Mexico will be very salutary, by showing Europe how terribly we can fight. So we are killing people in Mexico to show how brave we are. This reminds us of the lusty youth who flogged his feeble old grandfather. Being asked if he had really beaten so old a man, he strutted sumcent of the purity of Christ's gospet to testing against her monstrous adultery. Of those her-etics all manner of evil was spoken and written, ed, exultingly, 'yes, I licked him, and I could lick

bing a ben-roost, and then shooting the owner through the head and burning his house by way of

VERT JUDICIOUS. 'If I were thee, I wouldn't

fore his mind.
 'Because,' replied the calculating Quaker, 'if amorous gratifications, and this was sufficient in they produce good, thee will be benefited whether that debauched age, to mark him not only as a one person, thee can't help them along much. If they are bad, why then thee will avoid all censure if thee keeps away from them.'

Surely, these politic Quakers are wiser in their eneration than the children of light.—Penn. Free

Correspondence of the Voice of Industry BROOK FARM.

You have all, doubtless, heard of the Brook Farm Association. We call that a sublime triumph. The world may call it a failure. triumph. The world may call it a failure. The world does not know it as well as we know it. It has not the means of judging it fairly. We speak of triumph, though around a defeat fairly. We speak of triumph, though around us are what might seem to be signs of defeat. The 'Eyrie' is nearly deserted. The 'Cottage' and the 'Pilgrim House' will soon be without tenants. The swarm which thronged the 'Hive' is scattered; and yonder stands the blackened walls of what was dignified by the name of the Phalanstery! Still there has been success—triumph. Do you ask wherein? In this: The great Social Problem has here been solved, It has been blem has here been solved. It has been proved that men and women of every variety, character, education, habits, and social position, can be brought together, and, even under tremendous disadvantages, be formed into a harmonious and beautiful Society; that domestic servitude may be abolished and all the labors of life, even to the washing of pots and kettles, be made attractive and beautiful, through the sentiments of Love and Friendship; and that through Organized Industry, Co-operation, and Mutual Interests, a serener, higher, and truer life may be attained, than has ever been reached by existing Civilization. Is it a failure, then? Ask those who are now sadly breaking the last tie which binds them to the scenes of so much toil and sacrifice, and of so much enjoyment too, and with one voice they will answer, No! They now go forth with a faith which noth-They now go forth with a faith which nothing can destroy, to preach every where the Gospel of the 'Good time coming,' till they shall be called together again to make a truly practical application of principles, the truth of which they have demonstrated here, and lay the corner stone of a Phalanstery which shall be worthy of the name. Pecuniarily the Association here has been a failure, if commencing with no money, and closing with the same, can be called a failure. In everything else it has been successful. As a business transaction it failed, as other business transactions do, and from similar causes.

MISCELLANY.

From the Foreign Correspondence of the Boston FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE.

The city of Frankfort has been visited and de

The city of Frankfort has been visited and described so many times, that it is useless to dwell upon it. Yet, after so many descriptions, it still preserves a subject full of interest—the chamber of the dead, in the cemetery of Frankfort. Much has been said of this cemetery, in connexion with precipitate interments. So much has been said about it, that even the French Minister, who is not easily moved, has sent thither an agent, charged with making an investigation just the matter. They making an investigation into the matter. The making an investigation into the matter. They give the name of the 'Chamber of the Dead,' in the cemetery of Frankfort, to a range of buildings, in which six cells, consecrated to the dead, are aranged around a small hall, occupied by a watcher. They leave the dead in their winding sheets, er. They leave the dona in their winding sheet and place then on an ir n frame. Above, attact ed to slender threads, hang ten copper thimble They insert into these thimbles the thumbs an fingers of each hand of the corpse. The thread are each connected with a small bell in the chan ber of the watcher. At the least movement tha gitates the thread the bell emits a clear peal, signal of resurrection which the watcher cannot fail to hear. This watcher is not allowed to sleep during the night, and in order to be sure that he religiously keeps his watch, there is in his room a clock, very ingeniously constructed. At the mo-ment each hour is about to strike, the watcher must press on the face of that clock a needle or indicis, like that which the drivers of our Parisia omnibuses press every time a traveller enters thei carriage. This needle, obedient to a secret me chanism, cannot be moved after the hour be is, therefore, obliged to watch with care for this moment, and to thus keep himself in a state of constant vigilance. Each of these cells is warmed by a small furnace, and ventilated from above, where are four small windows, opening to the four cardinal points. The salubrity of the air is kept up by a small stream of chlorined water, constr up by a small stream of chlorined water, constant-ly flowing under the coffin. A thermometer indi-cates whether the temperature of the cell is main-tained at a proper elevation. If the person be only in a lethargy, and awakens, he is transported into an apartment, where every thing is arranged to re-ceive him; there is a good bed, a tathing tub, warm clothes, a pharmacopæia, and a physician.— The chambe, of the dead is for the sake of poor persons, and for strangers who die he e afar from heir family. For the rich, these precautions are useless; for, among these classes, it is require that the dead shall be kept in their houses until decomposition has taken place, the only certain guarantee of the reality of the death. In this way the dead are kept three, five, and even seven or

But among the poor, who often have only one oom for a whole family, the dead cannot thus kept. They are therefore immediately transported to these rooms. The same is done to strangers, not only because they cannot require, without great inconvenience, the keeping a corpse in a furnished hotel, but also because, no person being interested in the dead, they would be but poorly atched and it wight seven points of these works. watched, and it might escape notice if there were signs of lethargy, or a return to life, which the most prompt and enlightened attentions alone can

ender durable.

Next to the chamber of the dead, the most interesting thing in Frankfort is the statue of Ariadne, by the sculptor Danneker. This statue belongs to Mr. Betteman, and thanks to his statue, be has acquired a great celebrity. His name has become almost historic. It is to be seen in all the guid books, and in all the books that speak of Germany His name is in the mouth of all the cicerones, of all the waiters in the hotels, and all the loafers who offer their services to strangers. 'Will you go to Mr. Betteman's, to see his statue?' It is visible every day, and at all hours, in the house of its possessor. All Europe, that is, all travelling Europe, has passed by it, has been to his house, and knows his name. None is more popular in the whole Germanic Confederation. See how a person can obtain celebrity, by purchasing a statue and letting the public see it! Besides this, the mechanics of Exaction has a distribution of the confederation o the public see it! Besides this, the mechanics of Frankfort have derived an immense profit from this statue, and reproduce it in a variety of ways, in clocks, in paper weights and other fincy articles. We meet it in all directions, and ever as the 'Ariadne of Mr. Betteman; for the name of the preprietor has quite aken the place of that of the maker. Thanks to his statue, Mr. Betteman has almost succeeded in eclipsing M. Rothschild, the cldest of the family, who resides in Frankfort.—Yet at Frankfort he wields a great power. One day he went to make a visit to his neighbor, Princo Metternich, who had just arrived at his lands in Metternich, who had just arrived at his lands in Johannisberg. When the financier returned from the house of the Prince, some of the most substantial of the merchants accosted him on 'change, wishing to obtain from him some State secrets.—
There were then rumors of war. These inquisitive personages asked M. Rothschild if he thought peace would be interrupted. 'No, gentlemen,' he replied, 'we shall have no war.' 'Are you very 'Are you very sure? cried the other. 'I am very sure of it, for I have an excellent reason, one that will prevent any war. "What is it? if you please," 'It is a very simple one; we shall not have war, because I am not willing.' But M. Rothschild has no statue! no pretty statue of Ariadne reclining upon a tiger, and which forms so pretty an accompaniment to a clock; his house is not open to visitors, his name is inscribed in no traveller's guide book, or or street loafer do not proclaim that name, and therefore that name is far less celebrated in Frankfort than that of the distinguished and popular M. Bet-

Note .- in the above, the name of the owner the statuary is not given correctly. It should be Bethmann.-Lib.

MEXICAN LEPEROS.

Brantz Mayer, of Baltimore, who was for a long time a resident of the city of Mexico, in an official capacity, gives the following account of the leperos, whose atrocities in sacking the city have lately made them the subject of much comment. Mr. Mayer says:—

Passing from the Cathedral door to the south eastern portion of the city, you reach the outskirts, crossing in your way the canals from the lake. I have rarely seen such miserable suburbs; they are filled with hovels built with sun-dried bricks, often worn with the weather to the shape of holes in the mud, while on their earthen floors, erawl, cook, live and multiply, the wretched looking population of leperos. This word, I believe, is not pure Spanish, but is derived originally, it is said, from the Castilian lepra, or leper; and although they do not suffer from that loathsome malady, they

they no not suffer from that loadisonic malady, they are quite as disgusting.

Blacken a man in the sun; let his hair grow long and tangled, or become filled with vermin; let him plod about the streets in all kinds of dirt for years, and never know the use of brush towel, or water even, except in storms; let him put on a pair of leather breeches at twenty, and wear them until forty, without change or ablu-tion, and over all place a toru and blackened hat, and a tattered blanket begrimmed with abomina-tions; let him have wild eyes, and shining teeth, and features pinched by famine to sharpness; breast bared and browned, and (if female) with

breast bayed and browned, and (if female) with two or three miniatures of the same species tottering after her, and another certainly strapped to her back, combine all these in your imagination, and you have a receipt for a Mexican lepero.

There on the canals, around the markets and pulque shops, the Indians and these miserable outcasts hang all day long, feeding on fragments, quarrelling, drinking, stealing and lying drunk about the pavements, with their children cying with hunger around them. At night they slink off to these suburbs, and coil themselves up on the damp floors of their lairs, to sleep off the effects of liquor, and to awake to mother day of misery and crime. Is it wonderful, in a city with misery and crime. Is it wonderful, in a city with an immeme proportion of its inhabitants of such a class, (hopeless in the present and future,) that there are murderers and robbers?

The Truth Plainty Spoken.—J. C. Bruce, Esq., a large slaveholder and proprietor, in a recent address before the Agricultural Club of Macklenburgh and Granville, composed of citizens of Virginia and North Carolina, says: 'The Slave adds nothing to the moral or physical strength of the country, and if his labor be profitless, of course is a noisance; and the sooner we are rid of him the better. His place will soon be suppled by a better population.'

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the Boston Daily Bee of Saturday The steamship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool, Oct. 19, was signalized at half past twelve o'clock yesterday, and arrived at her berth at the Cunard wharf, East Boston, at half past two.

The steamship Britannia, from Boston

arrived at Liverpool on the 16th ult.

The commercial news is highly important.

Confidence in every branch of trade seems

The money market continued in a very deressed state.

Ireland is again the scene of agrarian outrage and murder. In Liverpool, on the 18th of October, the

utmost consternation was created by a public notice from the Directors of the Royal Bank of Liverpool to the effect 'that, owing to the extraordinary pressure of the times, they conceived it to be for the interest of all concerned to suspend the operations of the Bank, until the result of the proceedings of a deputation now in London could be ascertained.'
The above was posted on the Bank, which
was established in 1837, has a numerous and The above was posted on the Bank, which was established in 1837, has a numerous and opulent joint-stock proprietary of about 200 persons, holding 1300 one thousand pound shares, of which £500 is paid up, amounting to about £646,000. At the last annual meeting, the concern had a reserve fund of £100,000, and a contingent fund of £30,000. This stoppage threw the whole business of the town into confusion; and the Mayor, Mr. Brown, M. P., and other gentlemen, proceeded to London, with a view to solicit the Government to interfere for the relief of the entire mercantile and banking community, throughout which the distress now so fearfully extended.

The deputation returned to Livernool. to about £646,000. At the last annual meet

so fearfully extended.

The deputation returned to Liverpool, having failed to make a favorable impression upon the Directors of the Bank of England. It is rumored that Lieut. Munro's sentence will be further commuted to six months, and that he will again have a commission in the By a French steamer, arrived from St.

Thomas, accounts are received of the cap-ture of four slave vessels.

The trials of the Poles and other persons

The trials of the Poles and other persons implicated in last year's conspiracy have been resumed. Two have suffered death, twenty have been condemned to hard labor in the fortresses, while forty have been pardoned and set at liberty. Amongst the latter is the youthful Count Ney.

Another atrocious murder has been committed in France. The Count de Gomez, on perceiving a little boy on one of his trees, breaking off the dead branches, deliberately shot the child dead, as if he were shooting at the head of game. Proceedings have been directed against the Count. been directed against the Count.

The rich and valuable Library of the Roy-Society of Icelandic Literature, in Copenal Society of Icenande Elterature, in Copenhagen, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th of September. The loss is distressing, as the Library contained more than 2000 unpublished manuscripts, and a numerous collection of single copies of ancient Icelandic literature.

Business in the manufacturing districts is

completely paralysed; nor do we see any pros pect of immediate relief.

FRANCE.

The Duke de Guise, son of the Duke d'Aumale, died on the 10th instant, after an illness of three days. The Duke was born on the 11th of September last. [An important item to American readers.]

The Government having given permission the lorent Represent with his fame.

for Prince Jerome Bonaparte, with his family, to reside in France, he has arrived in Paris after an exile of 32 years.

SPAIN.

A telegraph message has reached Paris to the effect that a complete reconciliation has taken place between the King and the Queen of Spain. The King goes to live in the palace with the Queen. SWITZERLAND.

The accounts from Switzerland are daily contradictory. On one day it is said that actual war is about to break out, whilst the next the indications are more pacific. According to the calculations of the Radicals, the Son derbund has only 31,823 men and 119 guns to oppose 96,993 men and 278 guns.

TTALY.

The Austrians gave up Ferrera on the 9th ult. to the Pontifical troops. His Holiness tried, without effect, mild and conciliatory remonstrances to induce the Austrian cabinet to withdraw the troops. He then, it is said, informed Count Lutzow, that if human means failed to enable him to preserve the trust which had been committed to him, he would have recourse to divine means. He would first address himself to the whole Christian world, and if after that, Austria should persist in keeping her troops in the city of Ferrara, he would be compelled to resort to excommunication. Before this threat Austria recoiled.

MISCELLANEOUS

The wife of the celebrated Vidocq has committed suicide in Paris.

The Archbishop of Paris has just been named by the Pope Count of the Holy Ro-

man Empire.

M. de Humboldt had recovered from his late illness, and would spend the ensuing win-A serious fire had occurred at Rouen,

Rome contines perfectly quiet. The last accounts from Italy announce the abdication of the Duke of Lucca in favor of

the Grand Duke of Tescany.

A gang of forgers of Russian bank notes have been apprehended in London.

The Bavarian Government is taking measures to contract a loan of 49,687,000 floring

for railroads. Parliament has been further prorogued to

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 11th November.

A. M. Ledet, a Frenchman, ascended in a balloon on the 12th ult., at St. Petersburgh, and has not since been heard of. The bal-loon has been found on the lake Ladoga. Letters from Venice bring intelligence of the failure of three leading firms in the grain trade, which it is feared the liabilities are

very considerable

A MEETING OF PATRIARCHS. The meeting between the Hon. John Quincy Adams, and the Hon. Albert Gallatin, at the Historical Society Rooms, on Tuesday night, seems to have created a strong impression. When

to have created a strong impression. When the two venerable men met, and grasped each of er by the hand, a 'tablet of unutterable thoughts' was plainly traced upon their several countenances, and it was with evident reluctance that they loosened their friendly hold. Each of these men is upwards of eighty years old, and yet their minds are as active as they were few were fire and the second counteral tracks. active as they were fifty years ago. Excepting Mr. Clay, they are the only Americans now living who placed their signatures to the treaty of Ghent, more than thirty years ago. Adams, Gallatin, and Clay,—are the men, and they are among the greatest men of the age; and all of them Whigs. A pleasant thought, when we are rejoicing over the triumph of their principles in the Empire State of the Union.—New-York Express.

A VISIT TO THE CELL OF A SLAVE. correspondent of the New-York Herald writes from St. Louis, Oct. 19:

'I yesterday visited the cell of Cornelia, the slave charged with being the accomplice of Mrs. Ann Tanner (recently acquitted) in the murder of a little negro girl, by whipping and starvation. She admits her participancy, but says she was compelled to take the part she did in the affair. On one occasion, she says, the child was tried to a tree from Monday morning till Friday night, exposed by day to the scorching rays of the sun, and by night to the stinging of myriads of musquitoes; and that during all this time the child had nothing to eat, but was whipped daily. The child told the same story to Dr. McDowell.' 'I yesterday visited the cell of Cornelia,

VOLUME XVII,--NO.XLVI

NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE.

NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE.

THE undersigned, gratefullyappreciating the credit generously awarded by a discerning public to his success as a Hydropathic Practitioner, would respectfully inform the friends of Hydropathy, that his establishment is pleasantly sirnated near heavourille, on the west bank of the Licking Water, or Mill River, about two and a half miles from the centre of the town. It is 36 by 70 feet, three stores high, with a piazza on the South side. There are separate parlors, bathing and dreasing rooms, for ladies and gentlemen. There are also twenty lodging rooms, each of which is well ventilated, and conveniently furnished for the accommodation of two persons. Among the variety of baths in the establishment are, the plunge, douche, drenchee, and spray baths. The ladies' plunge is 6 by 10 feet, 31-2 deep,—the gentlemens, 6 by 12, and 31-2 deep.
There are also two cold douches, one fished is situated a mile, and the other half a mile from the establishment. The former has a fall of 22 feet, the latter, 18. The scenery in this vicinity is picturesque and romantic. There are a variety of pleasant walks passing near and to eprings of pure witer. The walks are sufficiently retired to allow waler, cure patients to appear as they should, pianly dread, enjoying their rambles, without being crosed to public gaze or observation. Since daily experience, for the last three years, has strengthesed to opinion, that the condition of the skin clearly indicates the character of many diseases, and the about the date of the skin clearly indicates the character of many diseases, and the about the stablishing of many the bear the water treatent in the varied forms; also the necessity of males. or inability of an invalid to bear the water tree in its varied forms; also the necessity of the dry woollen blanker, or the wet sheet, top evaporation or a sweat, when either may be necesevaporation or a sweat, when either may be seen sary; and from the results which have attended a application of the treatment, he besinten that the electric symptom of the skin indicates taiting power, and that an invalid whose skin in attended with this symptom, cannot be safely successfully treated with water. Among the control of the safely successfully treated with water. plaints which are here successfully pulmory affection, liver complaints, jan or chronic inflammation of the bowels or chronic inflammation of the bowels, piles are pepsia, general debility, nervous and spual size tions, inflammatory or chronic theunatism, neuring, securities, lame limbs, paralysis, fevers, salt theus, serofulous and erysipelas humors.

All patients who visit this establishment for a course of treatment, should furnish themsives with three confortables, three wollen blankets, one linen and three cotton sheets, two pillow cases, in crash towels, some well worn lines.

DE

happa Tithis to the total the ment of the total the term of the total the term of the term

year and influences perpanel point ness cance have eyes Whan shou med dosin fore, The tests, lave and

T

men.
exce
in fa
of G
its su
lowe
whice
there
who
well,
this z
of th
Ti
thing
surpri
press
Char
Ti
relati
relati
hund
of w

linen and three cotton sheets, two pillow case, in crash towels, some well worn linen to cut for famentations, an old cloak or mantle, and a syringe.

Terms for treatment and board are \$5.50 per week, for those who occupy rooms on the third flour—on the first and second floors, \$6.00 per week, payable weekly,—washing extra. A patient, who from choice or necessity occupies a room alone, on the third floor, will pay \$8.00 per week—on the first and second floors, \$7.50 per week. Invalous who are so feeble as to need a tra attention and first in their rooms, (except for swatping pursually in their rooms, (except for swatping pursually in their rooms, textent for the statement of th in their rooms, (except for swathing purposes,) will procure their own nurses and fuel, or pay an entra

NORTHAMPTON, Aug. 1847.

N. B .- The afflicted, desirons of being examined n regard to their complaints, and of accer adaptedness of the water-cure in their particular case, should call on Tuesdays and Fridays.

. This instrument may be obtained at the establish-

Abdominal Supporters. NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY. JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved TRUSSES at his old stand, No. 365
Washington street, opposite No. 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. Be has more room and better conveniences for the Trubusiness than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other. ALSO -Abdominal Supporters, for Prolangua II-

teri; Trusses for Prolapsus Uni; Suspensory Bage Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shors for deform ed feet; Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and often times made to answer as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself for the lut twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the lut twenty-five years, feels confident in being able to suitall ease that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chaue's Trusses, furnity and h. Dr. Locks. Trusses, furnity and h. D

Convex Spiral Trusses, for. Chave's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized net al that will not rust, having wooden and copper pids. Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Socket; Sherman's Trusses; Or Ghidren, of all sizes. Marsh's Truss; Dr. Hull's do; Thompon's Ratchet do, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Exp. Trusses, the stablishment. be had at this establishment. Whispe Ear Trumpets, that will enable a per-low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters, or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D FOSTER, who has had len years' experience in the

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

Having had occasion to observe, that some person want of skilful workmen in accommodating Truses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Fater to supply the deficiency oceasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of its work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which ocear. I feel myself railed upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles. JOHN C. WARREN, M.D.

From Dr Robbins, Rozlury. Since the death o. Mr. John Beath, I have used preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Puster of Boston. P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Green, Boston I have sent many persons to be fitted with Tusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Fester, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their appli-

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

Boston, April 27, 1847. The undersigned is familiar with the shifty

J. F. Foster, to manufacture Trusses, the
kinds of supporters and other apparatus requ
invalids, and fully believes that the character work will tavorably compare with that of other and J. V. C. SMITH, Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Jo

ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding Honse, Removed from No. 20 Butolph street, to No. 12 Bi-knap-street, near Cambridge-street.

I. C. would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up and opened his house to accommodate with Board and Edging those who may five him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits share. No pains will be spared to render it in every way a pleasant and agreeable house.

April 16

WILLIAM B. LOGAN, DEALER IN FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES, 80, PURCHASE STREET, NEW BEDFORD.

W. B. L. keeps constantly on hand a good asset ment, and will sell cheep for cash. Strict attention paid to custom-made work, by Messrs. Parket & Davis.

New-Bedford, June 1.

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR. NEW-HANPSHIRE. - Leonard Chase, Milford. VERMONT. - Rowland T. Robinson, Novik Ferris-

burg.
MASSACHUSETTS.—R. & J. Adams, Fall Rite;
Massachusetts.—R. & J. Adams, Fall Rite;
Isaac Austin, Nantucket;
Medias Richards, Medias Richards, John
mouth,—George W. Benson, Northampton; John Levy, Lawrence.
RHODE-ISLAND.—Amarancy Paine, Presidence.

RHODE-ISLAND.—Amarancy Faint,
William Adams, Pautucket.
New-York.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; James
C. Fuller, Skaneateles;—Thomas McClintock, Heteloo;—John H. Parker, Pers.
Pennsyltania.—M. Presion, "Fomas Hin James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstonn;—Thomas Hin John Cox, Homoron;—James M. M. Kim, Philateleton, Russelteille;—B. Kent, Andrew's Bridge;
John Cox, Homoron;—James M. M. Kim, Philateleton, Joseph Fulton, Penningtonsille.
Ohio.—Lot Holmes, Columbians.

lave tions all, and he some some meaning formations formations the problem or element in the purpose what was a what was a was

islate Unite respection of meximal to get our state of meximal respective our state of meximal respective our state our state